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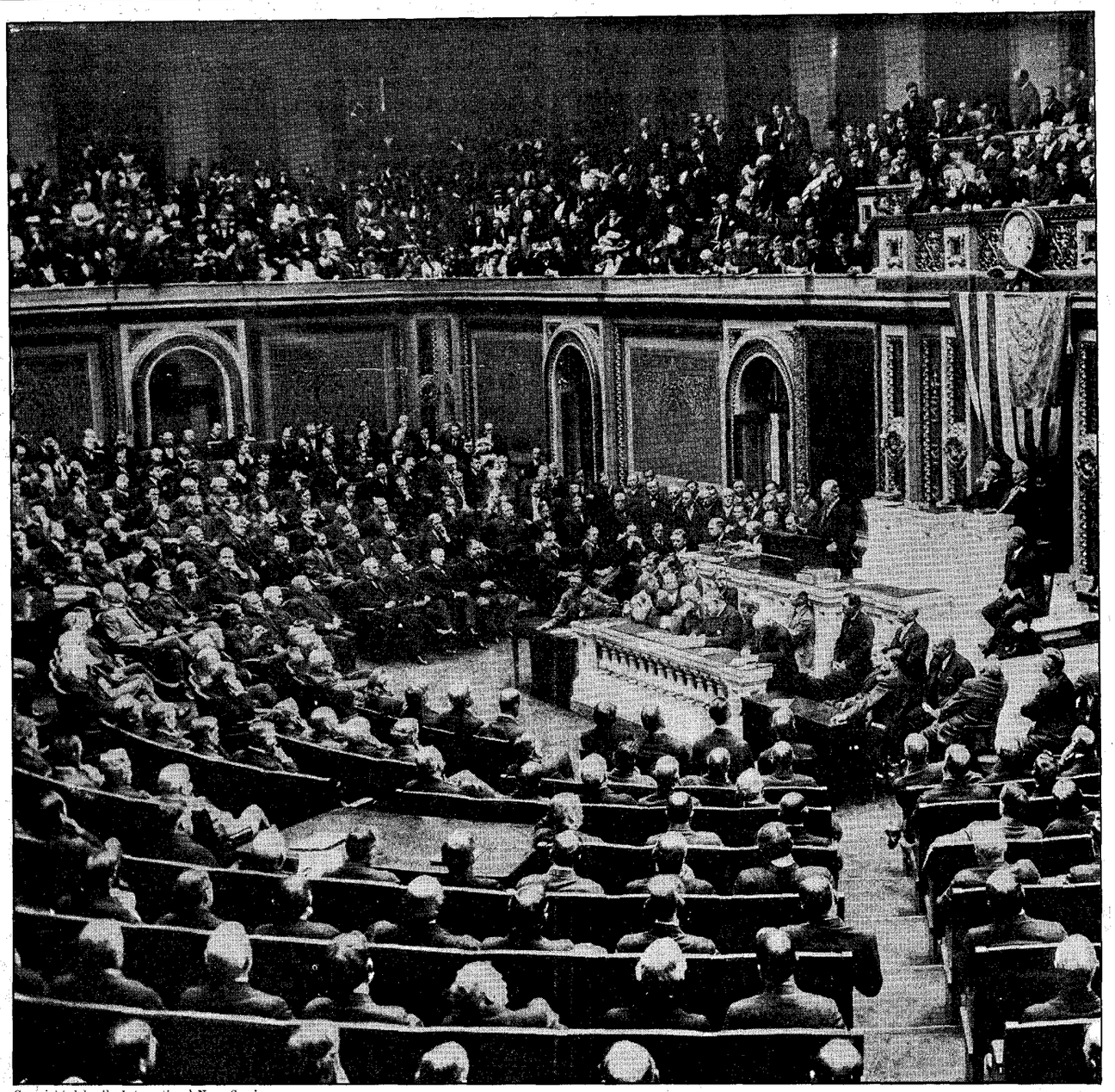

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PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERING HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS IN PERSON.

He thus revived a practise of Washington and Adams which had been discontinued for 112 years, and at the same time verified his impression that "the President of the United States is not a mere department of the Government, hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous authority," but "a human being, trying to cooperate with other human beings in a common service." The picture shows the change from desks to benches in the House.

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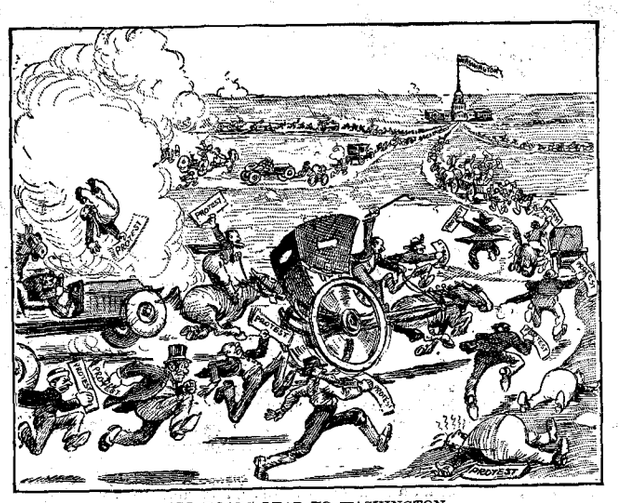
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

NO SANE human being, it has been said, would expect unanimity of opinion about a tariff bill. Perhaps this statement should somewhat mitigate our surprize at being informed by one set of authorities that the Underwood Bill "will bring industry after industry face to face with absolute ruin," and "will cost this country greater loss than the Civil War," while by others we are assured no less emphatically that it will "stimulate American industries," and "will save the consumers of the country approximately $1,000,000,000 a year." But however opinions may differ about the effect of this measure, there is a general inclination to recognize it as embodying the honest efforts of the Democratic party and the Democratic President to redeem their tariff-revision pledges. Even such an old-line protectionist Republican organ as the New York *Tribune* admits that "it is a fair translation into legislation of the promises on which the voters put the Democratic party back into power," and *The World* (Dem.) notes that "even in the most adverse criticism of the Underwood Bill there is no impeachment of Democratic good faith." In fact, declares the Jacksonville *Florida Times Union* (Dem.), the bill as introduced promises "the first honest tariff reduction in fifty-six years."

This measure, framed by the House Ways and Means Committee and indorsed by President Wilson, aims, in the words of Chairman Oscar W. Underwood, to revise the tariff "to a basis of legitimate competition, such as will afford a wholesome influence on our commerce, bring relief to our people in the matter of the high cost of living, and at the same time work no detriment to properly conducted manufacturing industries." To this end it either removes entirely or greatly reduces the tariff on most articles of food and clothing which could be ranked as necessaries of life, and arranges to reimburse the Government for the consequent loss of revenue—estimated at about $80,000,000—by a new direct tax on all incomes of over $4,000 a year. Its avowed purpose is to weaken the grip of monopoly and privilege, and to ease the burden of the poor. "Many items of manufacture controlled by monopolies have been placed on the free list," Mr. Underwood points out. The principal changes proposed by the new measure are thus summarized in the New York *Commercial:*

"All meats are on the free list, while live-stock rates are much cut in ratio, the reduction in duty ranging from one-half to two-thirds, the only exception being in swine, which go on the free list. Sugar will be graduated to the free list three years hence, until which time a reduction of 25 per cent. duty is proposed. Wool is planned to go on the free list. In the category of clothing and its allied needs: Woolen cloths, knit fabrics, and manufactured goods drop from 97 to 33 per cent., white cotton goods are reduced from 42.74 to 26.69 per cent. Silk goods, a luxury, are reduced only 2.58 per cent., except in ribbons and partially manufactured forms, when the duties are a little greater. Linen fabrics are reduced from 60 to 45 per cent., with a little stronger rate in the form of handkerchiefs. Machinery in general is reduced all along the line of an immense variety of products, automobiles excepted, the rate on the average being cut in two. In the metals schedule, steel rails are placed on the free list and the reduction on all other manufactured forms is from one-third to one-half. Wood pulp will come into this country free, and print paper at 2½ cents per pound or less will go on the free list as well."



ALL ROADS LEAD TO WASHINGTON.
—Bowers in the Newark *News.*

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent credits the Ways and Means Committee with the belief that this bill, if enacted in practically its present form, "will save the consumers of the country approximately $1,000,000,000 a year"—this saving being due to the demolition of artificial prices which have been established and maintained by the protective tariff. We read in the same dispatch that the bill is regarded as "the forerunner of a new commercial and economic era in this country," an era of prosperity based on the natural laws of competition instead of on the artificial laws of protection and privilege.

SQUEEZING OUT THE GRAFT.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

This idea, indeed, was uppermost in the President's message to Congress—a message delivered in person, as a notice, many believe, that he has assumed personal leadership in the tariff fight. In the course of this message, which dealt solely with the tariff, he said:

"For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from com-

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petition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted agreement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

"It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably can not produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon

TIME FOR STEADY DRIVING.

—Fitz in the Chicago *News*.

luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world."

But he added this word of reassurance to those whose fortunes are involved in the conditions which he believes to be passing:

"It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up among us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it."

It is inevitable that this transition from a protective to a "competitive" tariff will take place to an accompaniment of protest from protected interests. As the protectionist New York *Herald* (Ind.) philosophically remarks, "you can not make an omelet without breaking eggs." It is also to be expected that the wool schedule, which Senator Aldrich described as the keystone of the protective-tariff arch, and the sugar schedule, which proved a stumbling-block to the Democratic tariff reformers of Cleveland's day, will form the "bloody angle" of the tariff fight. Thus S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, informs the public that free wool will "destroy a $580,000,000 industry in the Western States." And from the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), we learn that "the fight for the preservation of the sugar industry . . . is a life and death struggle which takes precedence over all party affiliations." Free sugar, the organs of the sugar planters insist, will ruin both the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana, Texas, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and the beet-sugar producers of Michigan, Wis-

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THE FUNERAL ORATION.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

consin, Colorado, Utah, California, and other Western States. The only sugar interest in the United States which would not suffer, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), is the Sugar Trust, whose business is sugar refining, and which is free to buy the crude product in the cheapest market. To the cry of the wool and sugar interests that lack of protection will destroy them, the Baltimore *News* (Prog.) replies that those industries "are not worth to the country, in the broad social and economic sense, as much as it costs to maintain them." In the meantime, according to the Washington correspondents, practically every other industry which regards itself as injured by the Underwood Bill is preparing to demand the same three-year reprieve offered to the sugar growers, that they, too, may set their houses in order for the new dispensation.

But the wool and sugar interests are not the only ones that fail to recognize the Underwood Bill as an unmixt blessing. Thus the Washington correspondent of the stand-pat Philadelphia *Inquirer* quotes certain "conservative Democrats and Republicans" in the capital as predicting that the new schedules "will throw a million men out of employment and cause a cut of 20 per cent. in wages in the industries affected." W. F. Wakeman, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, predicts that many American industries will be transferred "to such countries that have the lowest wage rates," and that the loss to this nation will be "greater than that caused by the Civil War." Even Byron W. Holt, chairman of the Tariff Reform League, who characterizes the bill as "only a fairly long step in the right direction, but not nearly long enough," prophesies that "we are going to have trouble and soup-houses, whether we do it right or by halves." Of its political effect Mr. Holt said to a representative of the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.):

"The Democrats are sacrificing themselves on the altar of their principles. The tariff reduction is bound to bring forth soup-houses temporarily. It will kill some industries, including beet-sugar growing, and it will cripple others—the textile-mills in particular.

"The result will be a Democratic defeat in 1916. That does not mean a Republican victory, as I believe that you have seen the last Republican in the White House. Tho I am not a Progressive, I can see nothing else but a Progressive victory in the next presidential campaign."

Turning to those who view the tariff prospect through blue glasses, we find them predicting that the Underwood measure

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will ruin industries, reduce wages, paralyze the farmer, benefit the trusts at the expense of small concerns, and fail ignominiously to reduce the cost of living. "By this bill," asserts the standpat Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), "industry after industry that has been honestly built up in the United States is brought face to face with absolute ruin." "If the reduced duties affect the manufacturing interests disastrously, the wage-earner must bear his share; they stand or fall together," remarks the Washington *Star* (Ind.). "Foreign workmen will be kept busy while American workmen are idle," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.). The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) dwells on "the folly and

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SHIFTING THE BURDEN.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

disaster" of a bill which "presupposes that persons engaged in useful occupations shall lose their jobs and live happily ever after on buying, a few cents cheaper, the imported goods they used to make." "On the face of it," insists the New York *Press* (Prog.), "the Democratic tariff bill demands that the farmer—the backbone of the country—shall take in the pit of his stomach whatever force there shall be in the tariff revision kick." Even the Democratic Brooklyn *Citizen* thinks the proposed reductions "go too far." Putting food on the free list will not lower the cost of living, declares the Washington *Times* (Prog.), because the rest of the world has little or no food to spare us. We read:

"The best authority holds that there are not now in Canada, for example, much more cattle and breadstuffs than the Canadians need for their own consumption.

"Then take the Argentine Republic. It is to be doubted whether at the best there is a sufficient surplus supply of either beef or grain to count for anything worth while as against the enormously increased and always increasing demand in this country for beef and grain. . . . . .

"It may be, therefore, that all food products can go on the free list without achieving the object that is essential to lower prices in this country—an adequate supply to fill the demand. If the supply does not exist—the adequate supply—then neither the Democratic tariff nor any other tariff can bring it into this country from abroad."

Noting that "few protests against the Underwood Bill come from the managers of the larger producing corporations," the New York *Globe* (Ind.) remarks:

"It is possible that a great many of the smaller and less efficient industrial establishments will find survival harder under the new régime, but the trusts promise to be able to take care of themselves. It is not impossible that the effect of the lower duties, while tending to protect consumers against extortion, will lead to a greater concentration of industry than we now have. The consequence of competition is generally to drive little fellows to the wall. Neither President Wilson nor Chairman Underwood has a desire further to trustify American business: nevertheless the new factors will be in the direction of concentration. American ingenuity is to reapply itself to the problem of reducing costs, and this in most cases means bigness. The trusts will not disappear as a consequence of the new tariff."

Most of the editors, however, seem to believe, with *The World's Work*, that "for every man who is 'hit' by reductions, there are ten or twenty or a hundred who are helped." "When the new system of the Underwood Bill goes into operation," the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem). confidently asserts, "the reduction in the cost of living will be material." The chief advantage the people will gain, thinks the Jacksonville *Florida Times Union*, is through the reduction of duties on textiles, which "ought to save them nearly one-third of their clothing bill." The same paper reminds us that the bill also "provides for reciprocity agreements that will make still further reductions in favor of countries entering into such agreements." "If it finally reaches the President in even approximately its present shape," remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) "it will be a splendid victory for real tariff reform." As to the farmers, says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), "they have never been benefited by the protective policy, tho many of them have been led to think so. They have on the whole been injured by an increase in the price of many things that they buy, and they will be relieved of that harm if this bill becomes a law."

"Whatever the actuality in the result," says the New York *Commercial* (Com.), "the whole tendency of the tariff prescription, which is not guaranteed to be a full panacea, tends logically to appreciable betterment." Moreover, insists the New York *Times*, a conservative Democratic paper, there is no reason why, with cooperation, business in general should be disturbed by the Underwood Bill; and in the Hartford *Post* (Ind.) we read:

"Some of the big newspapers of the country that might be expected to champion the cause of the 'vested interests' and the 'protected industries' are pointing out the fact that while the new tariff measure is possibly the most drastic ever submitted, the business interests of the country have long believed that the time would come when such a tariff measure in the very logic of events would have to come, and have been gradually and intelligently preparing for it so that there will really be no considerable disturbance wrought even if the bill offered is passed without a single change."

Our proposed tariff changes, according to London dispatches, are believed by British manufacturers to promise a "stimulus" to almost every branch of British trade. One correspondent quotes Sir Charles MacAra, President of the International Master Cotton Spinners' Association, as saying:

"The scheme is bound to reduce the cost of living in America, which had reached such a pitch that the country is verging on social and industrial revolution. Whereas the reduction will enable England to do a much larger trade in America, I don't see how America can seriously compete with us until she adopts free trade proper. Meanwhile, they will have to make sacrifices."

And in the London *Daily Chronicle* we read:

"The main feature of the proposals is the enormous market they will open in the United States for imports both of raw materials and manufactured articles, and the great lowering they must effect in the American cost of living.

"Wool and meat from Australia, lumber from Canada, potatoes from Ireland, manufactures from England—what a destroying avalanche it must appear to protectionist minds! How they must tremble for the future of American industries. . . . . .

"We ought to realize that freeing American trade can not be at America's expense, but that the stimulus given by it to production must be greatest of all in the United States."

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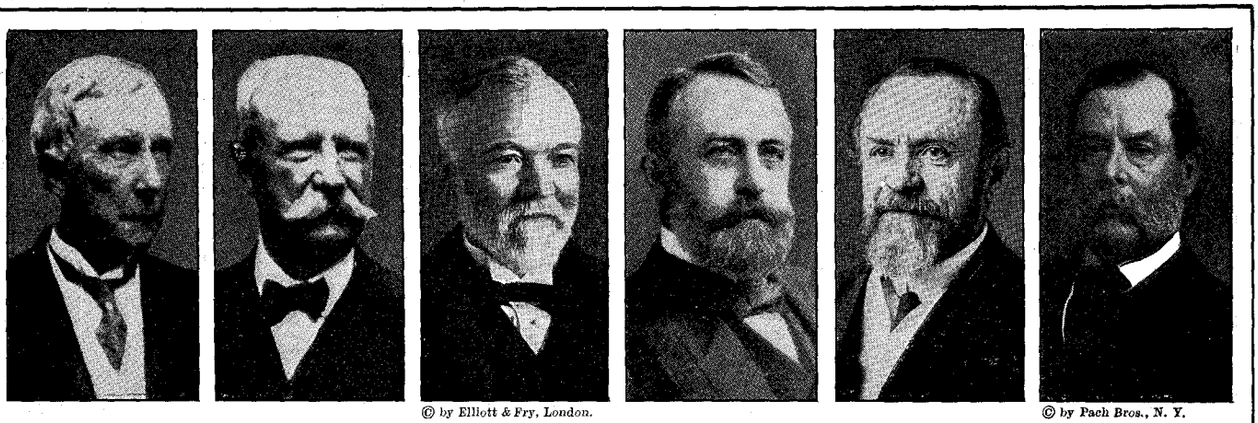

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. $1,998,260. | WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER. $798,260. | ANDREW CARNEGIE. $598,260. | HENRY C. FRICK. $198,260. | HENRY PHIPPS. $198,260. | GEORGE F. BAKER. $198,260.

THESE SIX MEN WILL PAY AN ESTIMATED TAX OF $4,000,000 ANNUALLY.

The New York *Tribune*, from which we take these estimates, places W. W. Astor's tax at $138,260, Mrs. Hetty Green's at $118,260, and W. K. Vanderbilt's at $98,260. The J. P. Morgan and Marshall Field estates, it is estimated, will pay taxes of over a quarter of a million each.

THE INCOME-TAX PLAN

TO CARP at the income tax is said to be a popular and inexpensive method of giving friends the impression of large wealth, but when it comes to editors, of course we must acquit them of any such motive. Editors who object, in fact, base their claim mainly on the idea that the Democrats are imposing a war tax in time of peace. They protest that the only reason the amendment resolution passed Congress so easily four years ago was because of the constant assertion that "this odious tax would never be employed in the ordinary experience of peaceful national existence." The introduction of this measure, prepared by Mr. Cordell Hull, of the House Ways and Means Committee, as a device for making good the $100,000,000 revenue loss expected to follow the new Tariff Law, brings a sad protest from the New York *Sun* (Ind.). Thus, it exclaims, "perishes the income tax as a resource to be kept for great national emergencies." The Albany *Journal* (Rep.) even calls the measure "an act of bad faith on the part of the Democratic party." And a Democratic paper, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, arguing "that a tariff for revenue is the Democratic plan, and that a tariff for revenue means revenue in excess of what a protective tariff raises," regrets that it was thought necessary to resort to what "should always be an emergency tax." There are, of course, both critics and defenders of the measure which was introduced into the House last week, but before any consideration of their arguments, it may be well to state briefly just what the bill proposes. In the first place, to quote a summary appearing in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, it requires "every resident of the United States who earns more than $4,000 a year to pay a tax of 1 per cent. on his earnings in excess of the exemption." Thus:

"The bill also would provide higher rates of taxation for persons with larger incomes, adding a surtax of 1 per cent. additional on earnings in excess of $20,000, 2 per cent. additional on earnings in excess of $50,000, and 3 per cent. additional on earnings in excess of $100,000."

So that the great majority who earn less than $4,000 a year would be unaffected; while taxes of those possessing larger incomes would run as follows:

Income.	Amount of Tax.	Income	Amount of Tax.
$4,100	$1	$50,000	$360
5,000	10	80,000	760
7,500	35	100,000	2,260
20,000	160	1,000,000	38,260

The present law imposing a flat 1 per cent. tax on the earnings of corporations, stock companies, and the like, is reenacted, tho partnerships are exempted. Certain details of the new income-tax measure are thus briefly set forth in *The Tribune:*

"Incomes of taxable persons shall include gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce or sales or dealings in property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, including income from property, income from but not the value of property acquired by bequest, devise, or descent, and also proceeds of life-insurance policies paid upon death of persons insured.

"The bill allows as deductions in computing net income all necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business not including personal, living, or family expenses, interest accrued and payable within the year by a taxable person on indebtedness; all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes not including local benefit taxes; losses incurred in trade or from fires, storms, or shipwreck not compensated by insurance or otherwise; debts actually ascertained as worthless and charged off; also reasonable allowance for wear and tear on property, but no deduction will be allowed for expense of restoration or improvements made to increase property value.

"It excepts also in computing net income amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, joint stock company, association, or insurance company which is taxable on its net income under the corporation-tax provision of the bill."

In view of certain discussions during the period of ratification, it is interesting to find that the Underwood measure excludes from taxation:

"The interest upon the obligations of a State or any political subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States the principal and interest of which are now exempt by law from Federal taxation; also the compensation of the present President of the United States during the term for which he has been elected and of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employees of a State or any political subdivision thereof."

In so far as possible, tax collections are to be made at the source of the taxable income, all employers being required to make the requisite deductions from pay-envelops and to make the proper payments to the internal-revenue collector.

The New York *Sun* complains that "this is not taxation of revenue, but taxation of the few for the benefit of the many." This paper also finds fault with the complex and "over ingenious idea of collecting partly 'at the source' and partly from the actual recipient. For, by this dual system of collection, dual responsibility and dual disclosure, we get a confusion of provisions which a convention of lawyers might possibly resolve into

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intelligibility after months of hard intellectual work by day and night."

But to the New York *Globe* (Ind.) such objections seem "babyish outbreaks," and they are answered briefly as follows:

"The income tax is designed to make taxation more equal between the poor and the rich. It is a corrective and counterpoise of levies that now bear more heavily on the poor, and to perform this function there must be an exemption. . . . . .

"Grading is merely an application of a principle as old as taxation, that men should contribute to the state proportionately to their ability. It is not open to doubt that a man with an income of $1,000,000 is better able to pay 4 per cent. than a man with an income of $10,000 is able to pay 1 per cent. In measuring ability to pay what is left is of consequence."

But for the present these provisions "will be examined with more of curiosity than concern" by both critics and defenders, observes the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), for as the New York *Commercial* points out:

"Probably in the thrashing debate, which, it is certain, will study the details of the whole Tariff Bill, and especially the income-tax section, there will be a good deal of change before the entire proposition is settled in its final form and goes to the President."

CALIFORNIA'S ANTI-ALIEN LAND BILL

THE PRESIDENT'S INCLINATION not to interfere with California's enactment of an alien land law—frankly aimed at Japanese farmers—is expected by the press to bring this question up to the Supreme Court for decision as to whether such a law conflicts with the treaty of 1911. The point at issue is whether a State has a right under the treaty to prohibit aliens from owning land or holding leases for long periods unless they are prospective citizens. Many American newspapers outside California argue in the negative, and so do some of the Japanese papers, as well as the Japanese Government authorities, who sent Ambassador Chinda to confer with Secretary of State Bryan about the affair. The acuteness of the situation in California is evidenced by a telegram sent to Congressman John E. Raker, at Washington, by State Senator J. B. Sanford, in which he said that "if the legislature refuses to enact such a law, the people will resort to the initiative." It has been suggested by some of the Eastern papers that discriminatory land laws would not only conflict with the treaty, but would also deprive the Japanese in this country of property rights similar to those enjoyed by Americans in Japan, to which the Sacramento *Bee*, one of the chief supporters of the Progressive State Government, makes this reply:

"As a matter of fact, the alien land bills before the legislature have no more application to the citizens of Japan than to those of any other nation. They conflict with no Japanese treaty right or obligation, and would not have the effect of denying to Japanese any right or privilege which Americans have in Japan.

"Furthermore, even President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Elihu Root, while opposing a bill for separate schools for Orientals, admitted there would be no cause for international objection to an alien land bill, applicable to all aliens, and said they did not protest against anything of the sort."

The *Asahi* (Tokyo), one of the leading independent papers of Japan, not only protests against the enactment of the Alien Land Bill, but threatens retaliation. It is quoted as saying that "American advocacy of equality is a hollow sham," and that "the Californians propose to treat their neighbors across the Pacific worse than negroes." *The Asahi* goes on:

"This anti-Japanese agitation will impress us with a keen sense of humiliation which will require many years to efface. Americans must be prepared for a cool reception when they come to Japan as tourists or settlers."

The Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco and Los Angeles asked the legislature not to pass the bill because it might cause the Japanese Government to refuse to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. But there was no real cause for alarm on this point, if we are to believe press dispatches from Tokyo, which aver that the officials at the Japanese capital have no intention of withdrawing from the exposition. And the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the California commercial organizations, thanking them for their efforts to defeat the measure, and begging them to continue their endeavors in behalf of friendly relations between Japan and the United States. Premier Katsura's party is reported as being in favor of the friendliest possible settlement of the controversy. The substance of the bill is given in a San Francisco dispatch to the New York *Times*, dated April 5:

"As amended, the measure provides that an alien may hold land for one year, or, in case of a minor, for one year after attaining his majority, but at the end of that time the property escheats to the State unless the owner has become or has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. An alien gaining land by inheritance may hold it for one year only under the same conditions.

"All property owned by an alien shall be sold or disposed of within three years from the passage of the act, unless declaration of intention is made, and leases shall run for not more than five years. Those in force when the act is passed shall be declared void at the expiration of five years.

"The provisions of the act are not to apply to property acquired prior to 1894, but the provisions do apply to corporations where the majority of the stock is held by aliens."

Article I of the treaty of 1911, regulating the rights of Japanese in this country, is the clause which the Japanese, and many of the American newspapers outside California, say the lawmakers at Sacramento would violate. It provides that:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have the liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops; to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as a native citizen or subject, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established."

"The curious notion seems to prevail at Sacramento," remarks the New York *World*, "that the United States must be governed by the acts of the legislature of California," and it goes on to say that "a people with any sense of humor would stop before they made themselves ridiculous," and that if nothing else will restrain the California Legislature, "it will have to be taught the meaning of the Constitution of the United States." We read further:

"Within the borders of California there are 101,350,400 acres of land. According to the census of 1910, of the total population of 2,377,549, only 41,324 were Japanese, including men, women, and children, or less than 1¾ per cent., of whom only a small fraction occupied land. Yet this is the awful peril which confronts California and has started all the clamor at Sacramento."

It is suggested by the Buffalo *Enquirer* that under national persuasion, California went slow at the time there was so much agitation against admitting Japanese to the public schools, and that "memory of that episode should aid it to go slow again." The Indianapolis *News* thinks that perhaps the Japanese Government will be difficult to deal with, but hopefully suggests that "what is demanded is fairness, and this doubtless will be forthcoming." And some justification of the California viewpoint is made by the Indianapolis *Star*, which observes that "no State would, of course, willingly embarrass the National Government, but it surely has the right to guard its own territory from any peoples it deems undesirable by any legal means."

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RECOGNIZING CHINA

THO THE OPENING of the first National Parliament of the Chinese Republic on April 8 was not accompanied by the formal recognition of China's new Government by the United States, it seems to be generally understood by our press that this step has been decided upon by the Wilson Administration, and that its formal announcement only awaits certain "conditions." Washington dispatches told of Secretary Bryan calling together the diplomats representing foreign Powers, and presumably asking them to recognize China in unison with us. The responses, we are told, have not been satisfactory. Even Mexico, the dispatches tell us, takes advantage of a momentary rest between revolutions to convey her serious doubts about recognizing a Government so "unstable." The "failure of the *coup diplomatique* of his Secretary of State," has, according to the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, compelled President Wilson to take the Chinese question into his own hands, and it has given unfriendly editors their opportunity to reflect upon Mr. Bryan's fitness for his post. As for China, it seems to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* that "until unity and brotherly love shall exhibit themselves in greater degree than is apparent just now, it would, perhaps, be more prudent for America to withhold recognition of the Republic until she is assured 'who is' the Republic, or until President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are sure they can pick the winner." And the New York *Sun* is frankly puzzled at the Administration's postponement of recognition of the provisional Government in Mexico, while it is "filled with a quixotic ardor to give its moral support to the Republic of China." They may be in doubt, *The Sun* admits, "regarding the ability of General Huerta to maintain his authority in every part of Mexico during the interregnum, but they have no means of knowing that Yuan Shih-kai can last thirty days after his election as President by the new Chinese Parliament." The new Parliament, with its two houses of 596 and 274 members, respectively, will draw up a constitution and elect a permanent President, and *The Sun* thinks it safe to assume that, tho he has several rivals, Yuan Shih-kai will be elected to the office. But he will have no easy task.

"The disorders that are common in Kiangsi, Shansi, Kuang-tung, Szechuan, and Yunnan are not taken seriously by experienced observers at this time, but if Yuan Shih-kai can not mold the new Parliament to his purpose the disaffected localities will give him a great deal of trouble. . . . As the Presidency of Yuan Shih-kai will be an experiment, made extremely difficult by an empty treasury and the lack of a liberal loan to meet fixt charges, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the Wilson Administration to await developments."

But these counselors of caution find themselves in a minority. While they admit that "much is uncertain," a host of newspapers all through the country believe that the official recognition of China is "an act of international justice," and heap praises upon the Wilson Administration for doing something which, they declare, should have been done months ago. China, in the San Francisco *Call's* opinion, has "demonstrated her ability to establish a constitutional government inclusive of some progressive policies we have not fully assimilated, . . . has busied herself with her own internal affairs and their organization for governmental purposes," and "has preserved through it all a national dignity that has made a profound impression on the political thinkers of the world." This new national life, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, "will be substantially strengthened by our formal recognition." Then, the New York *Commercial* believes that "this country, having taken the initiative, Great Britain and France, before whose governments this question has already come, will rapidly follow in official recognition." And—

"once China has assumed this status in the eyes of the world, it will be of great advantage to her in many important ways. It will enable her to assume more definite and confidential relations with the foreign Powers; and it will remove many of her troubles in dealing with that great colony of foreign merchants who have all of the exporting and importing trade in their hands. Once China is generally recognized as an independent Power, and not as a government *de facto* merely, it will have smoothed away many of her immediate current embarrassments, aside from those of an empty treasury. It may, indeed, help to solve that difficulty as well."

Indeed, developments in banking circles have made it fairly certain, as the New York *American* sees it, that China will be "able to borrow all the money it needs, without resorting to six-

U. S.—"Hello, John!"
CHINA—"I saw you allee time."
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Power or five-Power syndicates, or to any kind of political underwriting by European Foreign Offices." Nor will China be the only gainer—the United States can now "win back its place of high distinction and prime consideration in Oriental affairs", that was lost "by the faltering Taft policy." So *The American* concludes:

"The struggle for economic leadership in the development of the new China is likely to be a mainspring of history in this century. The enterprise and organizing power of American business men, and the technical skill of American engineers and workmen, should dominate that struggle."

But there is a serious diplomatic objection to our recognition of China at this time, which the Philadelphia *Record* puts thus:

"Russia has recognized Mongolia as an autonomous state, independent of China, and, therefore, declines the proposal to recognize the Chinese Republic. More than this, since the authorities at Peking have not acquiesced in the secession of Mongolia, our recognition of the Chinese Republic might involve our indorsement of China's attitude in the matter. Wherefore it is intimated that this Government ought to defer recognition until China shall have accepted the separation of Mongolia as an accomplished fact."

The Record itself is hardly convinced by this argument. The Chinese, it points out, assert "that the secession and the subsequent compact with Russia were the acts of a very small number of Khans at Urga." Finally, the Chinese offer the Mongols "not a renewal of their dependency, but freedom and self-government under the flag of the Republic," and, after all, "Russia's interests in Mongolia, whatever they may be, are inferior to those of China."

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THE SENATE POPULARIZED

ONE-TIME OPPONENTS of the popular election of Senators have become either so reconciled or so resigned to the change that the news of the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment is received with little but welcoming comment. True, there are expressions of doubt whether the plan will work as well as its advocates predict, but even the most conservative editors admit that it was something the people wanted and that it could not be "stood off" much longer. Most of these writers take the occasion to point out that this prompt action of the States, less than two years after the Senate passed the proposal for amendment, disposes of "whatever may be left of the long-standing notion that the difficulties in the way of an alteration of the Federal Constitution are almost insuparable."

Few subjects have been so thoroughly debated in Congress, on the stump, and in the press as the change now accomplished. Senator Borah, the father of the Senate resolution calling for the amendment, other progressive Senators, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are among the men high in official life whose expressions of gratification are most emphatic. Mr. Bryan took occasion to remark that as "Massachusetts was the first State to vote for the amendment, and as Connecticut is the last whose vote is necessary to ratification, New England can claim to have been the alpha and omega of ratification, altho it was not at the laboring oar during the twenty years of struggle for this great reform," and from the conservative Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), published in the capital of the State whose action "puts the amendment over," comes this statement of "some manifest advantages in the new arrangement:

"Take Connecticut for an example. See how a senatorial struggle breaks up a General Assembly. For a generation members were known as 'Hawley men,' or 'Fessenden men,' or 'Bulkeley men.' However they lined up on that critical issue, so they were classed for the session. This at times led to unnecessary and unfortunate divisions. Moreover, there have too often been rank charges of the use of money at senatorial caucuses. Maybe there will be just as many such charges, if the Senator is to be nominated in a State convention, but a State convention is over when its nominations are made and does not sit for five months making laws for the people. Better to have such a body corrupted than a General Assembly. This is plain English, and it strikes us as logical, too."

The quality of the Senate membership may not be greatly improved by the change, says the New York *Evening Post*, but there are other benefits:

"To have got rid of a prolific source of intrigue and corruption is in itself an incalculable gain. . . . Under the new régime, the Senate will command a kind and degree of respect which, a few years ago, it was evidently in imminent danger of losing. And elections to State legislatures will be freed from a disturbing element that has gone far toward paralyzing all efforts to improve the quality of those bodies. With the election of United States Senators eliminated from the problem, it is not too much to hope that we shall, before long, acquire the habit of choosing members of our legislatures on the basis of State issues and the personal merits of candidates, instead of following party labels and playing into the hands of machine politicians."

There will be no more "dark horses" or legislative deadlocks, notes the Washington *Star*. The ratification of this amendment, observes the Scranton *Tribune-Republican*, "strikes one of the very hardest blows ever aimed at the rule of the boss in American politics." And the New York *American* calls the roll of undesirable Senators whose like will not appear in the Senate again.

Taking the change as an accomplished fact, the New York *Sun* points out that it is but one step in a world-wide process:

"What has now been accomplished with reference to the United States Senate was in another fashion done to the House of Lords in Great Britain. The French Senate and Chamber to-day have locked horns over a measure which would change the whole character of French legislative representation, and change it in the direction which has already been followed in America and England."

The Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution reads as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

This means that the places of the Senators whose terms expire in 1915 will be filled by popular election. As the Philadelphia *Press* explains:

"The States will have to amend their laws so as to provide for the popular election of Senators. Where the legislature is not in session and has made no provision for the election of a United States Senator by the people there will have to be an extra session of the legislature to avoid the possibility of vacancies after March 4, 1915. If there are such vacancies probably the Governors will undertake to fill them."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVEN Indiana's six best cellars were flooded.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AND Ambassador Page will not be deserting the world's work.—*Boston Herald.*

WOODROW WILSON seems bent on reducing dollar diplomacy to sense.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

IT turns out that this Cubist movement is not a new form of agitation for the square deal.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

IN 1452 the Crescent in Europe indicated a new moon. In 1913 it represents the last quarter.—*Kansas City Times.*

THE Alaskan Senate has passed a bill granting votes to women. Now all she needs is a few women.—*Boston Transcript.*

MR. KOHLER, of Cleveland, is finding out that, altho the golden rule is the greatest rule, there are others.—*New York Mail.*

THE proposal to maroon militants on an island has not reached the stage of serious discussion, but if it is to be done the Isle of Man is the place.—*Springfield Republican.*

REPUBLICAN Leader Mann says his party will let the Democrats have their way and that no obstruction will be attempted by the Republicans of the House. As the Democratic majority is only 145, this decision is very considerate on the part of Mr. Mann.—*Houston Post.*

WILSON knocked Bryan into a silk hat.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

SAY, Woodrow, even Bill Taft appointed SOME Democrats.—*Houston Post.*

THE Webb Bill has certainly made the temperate zone torrid.—*Columbia State.*

BUT why should two men quarrel about being Governor of Arkansas?—*Boston Herald.*

THIS Cubist idea of art isn't so new at that. Remember grandmother's bedquilts?—*Cleveland Leader.*

SEVERAL towns in Ohio have recently reconsidered their previous objections to going dry.—*Cleveland Leader.*

LEARNED judges of the Court of Appeals have decided that the progressives belong to a party. Can anybody guess who's the party?—*New York Herald.*

MR. TAFT has sent for the picture of Roosevelt he left in the White House, but he has not told anybody what he was going to do with it.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

THE new German war tax assesses the Krupp estate $1,000,000. And yet some people affect to think that there is no such thing as poetic justice.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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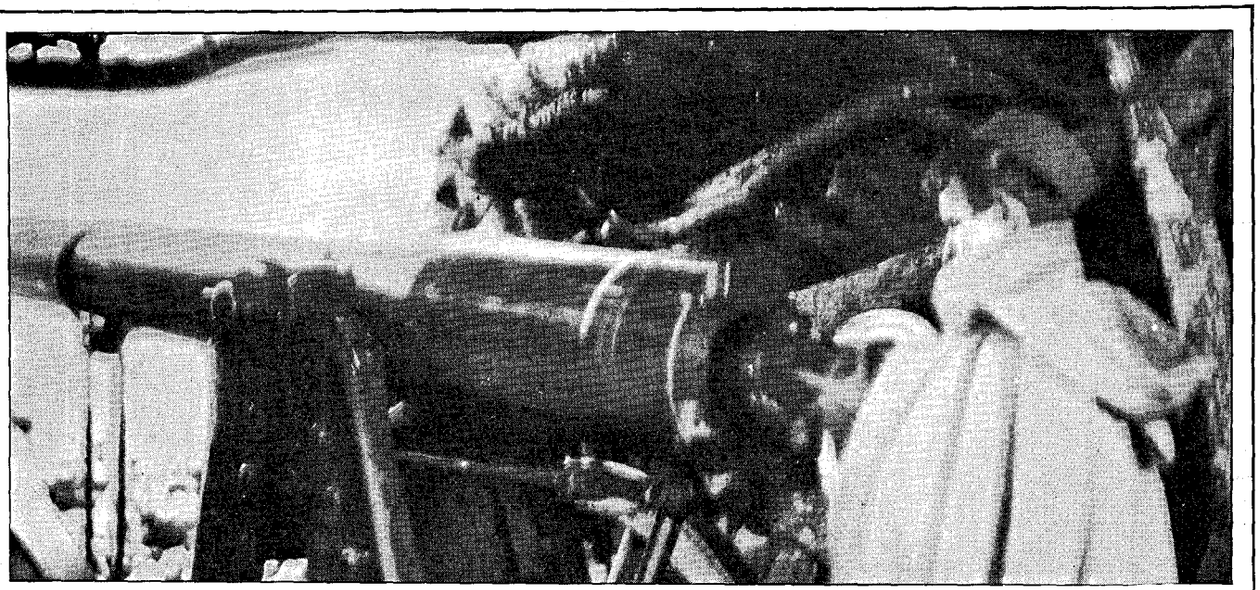
FOREIGN COMMENT



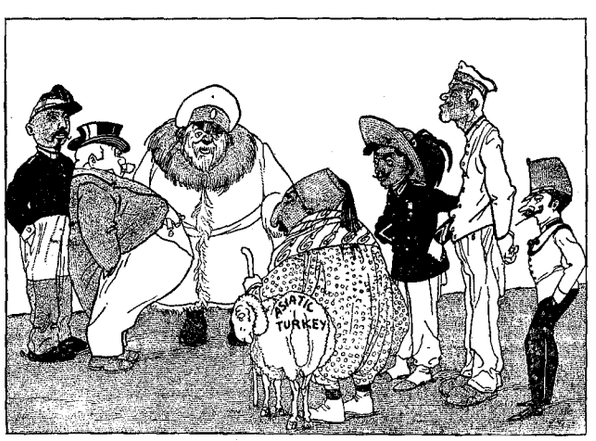
MONTENEGRIN SIEGE-GUN BOMBARDING SCUTARI.

THE CAUSES OF TURKISH FAILURE

THE GROWTH of Russia and the shrinkage of Turkey during the three hundred years of the Romanoffs are noticed sadly in the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) and other Turkish papers, which are asking why the Turk has proved no match for his Christian neighbors. Naturally they do not put the blame on their religion. But the Armenian *Puzantion* (Constantinople) makes no bones about it, and in a long article, whose publication one is surprized to find possible under the present military censorship, it declares flatly that "be it Tartars or Turks, Persians or Turkomans, Egyptians or Arabs, the cause of their failure must be sought in their Islamic religion." And it goes on to explain:

"For all these Moslem nations their religion has been an important hindrance, because Moslem conquerors remained indifferent to Western advancement, and so have remained a foreign race among the nations under their rule. In Europe they are not European, as Russians, Magyars, and Finns are.

"The Turks, with the conceit of having a religion more sublime than the people of Europe, looked with indifference upon Western progress. The former Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, relates in his memoirs that after the defeat in the war of 1877–1878 Marshal Ahmed Ali Pasha, the naturalized German, stated in a high council that 'Turkey can not maintain her hold in Rumelia, but must retire to Anatolia and there start new life as an Asiatic nation.' They thought him demented!"



IF.

THE POWERS—"Dear Mehmed, nobody is going to hurt your little lamb, but if anything *should* happen to it, we would each like to have a nice piece!" —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

It is much to the credit of the leaders of the Ottoman people, in this hour of extreme humiliation and distress, that they are doing their best to keep their people from sinking into despair. The *Ikdam* especially persists in the effort to show why the Turks have fallen behind in the path of progress, and to rouse a spirit of true and enterprising patriotism. In a long article by Ahmed Jendet Bey, the proprietor, who is at Vienna, appearing in the paper of March 21, written in very plain simple Turkish, he exerts himself to stimulate pride of race, love of work, and resolution, urging the Turks not to fall hopelessly behind their Christian fellow countrymen. What follows is an exact translation of the most telling portions of the article of Ahmed Jendet Bey:

"Turkish incompetence in the useful arts and in trade results from their lack of any national feeling. How different it is with our non-Mussulman neighbors. For example, here is the shoemaker Nicola (a Greek). Of the money he earns from Ahmed Effendi, Hassan Bey, Mahmoud Pasha, from Ali and Veli, he takes a part and gives it to Greek schools; he takes another part and gives it to the officers of his church, another part he gives to a hospital or other national benevolent institution. He leaves a part of his earnings to cover his own expenses and those of his family, to send his children to school and to clothe his wife and children neatly and becomingly. He eats and drinks well.

"Here is the shoemaker Bekir (a Turk). The shoes he makes are fit only for Ali and Veli. Neither Ahmed Effendi nor Hassan Bey nor Mahmoud Pasha buys ten piasters' worth of anything from Bekir's shop. The money he gets from Ali and Veli is barely enough to buy him bread and candles. His clothes are dirty. At home his wife is in rags; he has no money to buy a book for his children. The hut he lives in is such a tumble-down affair that the scurrying about of the rats in the ceiling endangers the heads of the family.

"The contrast between Nicola and Bekir extends to the communities to which they severally belong. The men in Bekir's community are like Bekir and those in Nicola's

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community are like Nicola. As time passes the contrast between the two communities becomes more acute. Bekir and his wife and children fall into utter helplessness, but not they alone. The houses of Ahmed Effendi, Hassan Bey, Mahmoud Pasha, and their children see the source of their revenue drying up, and their feet also begin to press the path of want and wretchedness.

"It is because I know my people well that I affirm that their increasing poverty, their backwardness in trade and the useful arts are due to their lack of any national feeling or aspiration. So there remain to them the work of porters and common laborers, and the rudest of the useful arts. The Mussulmans, the Turks who care nothing for national sentiment, can not in other respects keep pace with their fellows in the race of life. Effort to organize companies for work has failed. A few men who have shown individual enterprise have given up the struggle. Nobody cared whether they succeeded or failed."

The writer then goes on in great detail to show how, in a hundred ways, the craze after the products of every kind, of foreign factories, coupled with indifference to all national enterprise, has ruined local industries.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOR A NAVAL VACATION

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has always favored the limitation of naval armaments. But his latest proposal, made in the House of Commons, is characterized by the French press as "fantastic," for he suggests that the foundries and dockyards of the leading Powers be closed for twelve months, and all concerned take a year's holiday from shipbuilding. "He put forth a similar idea in one of his speeches on last year's estimates," remarks *The Yorkshire Post* (York), "but it does not seem to have been regarded seriously anywhere." On the present occasion, adds this influential paper, he made his proposition "the basis of a specific appeal to all the nations, and especially to Germany." To judge from the German press his appeal is a signal failure, and has met with cold and even hostile comment. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the leading Conservative organ, takes pains to point out what it styles "the real reasons for these English proposals," and remarks:

"The clause which the English Minister wishes us to introduce into our naval budget would be entirely to our disadvantage. English industry, which has more than it can do, would be benefited, but German industry, which is in no such condition, would suffer. English factories are working day and night with a costly force of employees. It is not so with German shipyards and factories. England has a larger field than she can fill; that country requires time to complete orders. German industries do not demand this extra time.

"It is the same with the question of personnel. Mr. Churchill has abundant money at his disposal, but he has no dockyards for building new crews for manning his ships. He therefore wishes to have time for providing them."

It is a mere trick, an artful political move, intended to harass the German Government, which the First Lord is contriving, declares the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), the great agrarian organ, in which we read:

"The appeal of Mr. Winston Churchill seems to us to be addrest to a section of the German public who might then be induced to oppose the plans of the Government. These tactics seem to us eminently regrettable in view of the relations at present existing between England and Germany. We see in this proposition a total lack of that loyalty and sincerity of which Mr. Churchill is so constantly and noisily talking."

The Radical and Liberal organs are more moderate in their expressions. "The proposal is worthy of consideration," declares the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "but difficult of accomplishment." The important Socialist *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) naturally applauds the proposal "as very significant, because it presents to all the world a concrete plan for diminishing sea armaments." "To carry out such a scheme would simply be to end the senseless waste of money that is exhausting both countries." The article concludes with something like a threat:

"But there is only a faint prospect that the ruling classes of Germany will come to reason and put a stop to this foolish career of military preparation. Such an end may not be attained through the sagacity of the upper classes, but may come through the determined opposition with which the proletariat meets this frightful armament craze, an opposition whose results only the future can decide."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE EUROPEAN HARMONY.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

ÆSOP REVISED.
This bird is too sly to drop its bit of cheese.
—*Amsterdammer.*

THEY CAN NOT SING THE OLD SONGS.

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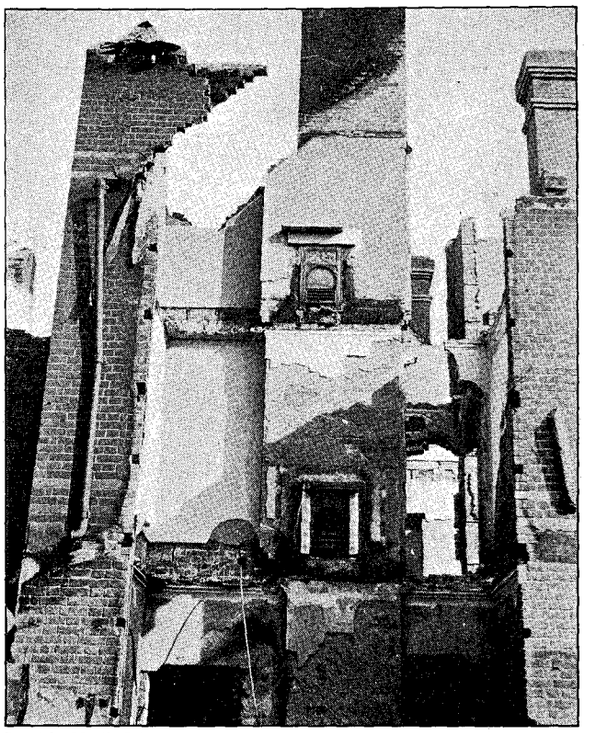
WHAT TO DO WITH THE RAGING SUFFRAGETTES

ANOTHER PROPOSAL to dispense with the presence of the suffragettes in England and let some other locality enjoy them for a while is heard. We recently quoted one advocate of this plan. It is true that transportation as a punishment has for some years been abolished in British legal practise, the most recent example of its use being the imprisonment of the Boer soldiers in the island of Bermuda. Now some are viewing the abolition with regret. Can not a spot like St. Helena be discovered, where "the raging, ramping, roaring termagants" who style themselves suffragettes may be marooned, asks Lord Robert Cecil, in the London *Daily Mail*. Of course they have just cause for being angry with Mr. Asquith. "While a suffragette majority has at last been secured in the House of Commons, which is ready to vote overwhelmingly in favor of the principle of giving votes to women," the Ministry "always contrives to defeat any practical proposal to that effect." Taking up this side of the question, he remarks:

"It is not surprizing that women should refuse to be put off any longer by parliamentary maneuvers obviously designed to deceive them. Where the members of the Women's Social and Political Union are, of course, hopelessly wrong is in thinking that their methods are morally defensible or practically effective. They are fond of comparing themselves to rebels. But they forget that rebellion and terrorism are entirely distinct."



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RUINS OF LADY WHITE'S HOUSE,
Burned by the suffragettes.

This political wrong does not, however, justify the perverse and malicious conduct of the ladies. The militant suffragettes are anarchists, and society must be protected against them, continues this writer. Transportation would be like a divorce from these fair ones on the ground of cruelty. Imprisonment and forcible feeding have proved utterly inadequate. Why not try banishment, inquires Lord Robert Cecil:

"Why not empower the courts to sentence them to deportation to some more or less distant island, and once there, leave them at large, only preventing them from returning to this country? Food and lodging would be offered to them, but no compulsion would be put upon them to accept it.

"On the other hand, a sentence of deportation should be of long duration—probably not less than a year. It would be politically, tho not physically, a severe penalty. The women themselves could have no right to object to it, for it would be treating them like prisoners of war. Doubtless the high and dry legal purists and pedants of all kinds would disapprove. For would it not be treating these women differently from ordinary criminals? The answer is that they are different; and just as we have provided reformatories and industrial schools for one type of criminal, the Borstal treatment for another, indeterminate detention for a third, why should we not select an appropriate treatment for women who, with all their faults and follies, have shown that they possess characteristics of sincerity, endurance, and courage in which the ordinary criminal is conspicuously lacking?"

SLAV AGAINST TEUTON

THE UPHEAVAL of Slavic patriotism and a racial spirit of unification has set the beacon-fires ablaze from Tzernagora to the Ural Mountains. The Germans saw this when Nicholas of Montenegro defied Austria and Ferdinand of Bulgaria threw his sword into the scale when his claims upon conquered Turkey were being weighed by the Powers. A new war fund was immediately proposed by the German Chancellor and the whole country was set on the *qui vive*. How powerful this Slavic movement is and what a new impulse it has received from the Balkan victories may be judged from what the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* (London) says in describing a Slav demonstration of a recent date. We read of the scenes in the Russian capital:

"It was the first time in Russian history that the authorities swerved from the written and unwritten law and allowed a national manifestation to be organized systematically and legalized it in advance. They thus contributed to summon from the vast depths of popular passion unruly spirits which they may be unable to control by law.

"Scores of thousands of representative men of all classes, particularly the military, generals, and officers, members of the Duma, and of the Council of the Empire, dignitaries, professors, students, lawyers, doctors, and engineers, swelled the ranks of the opponents of the Government. The manifestation ended with the expression of deadly opposition to friendship or conciliation toward Austria and to a policy which alone can ward off a European war."

The enthusiasm extends far beyond the streets of St. Petersburg, we are told. The execration of the people is directed against Austria, whose policy is hostile to the Balkan Slavs. To quote further:

"The country is ablaze with excitement. The minds of the politicians of every color, including the Constitutional Democrats, are forced to consider the tormenting problem of the Slav against the German, to which in ordinary times hardly one in a thousand would pay even passing attention. The tide of popular passion is rising and may at any moment annihilate the paper barriers set against it by men who, tho well meaning and straightforward and loyal, are not born to rule a storm or ride a whirlwind. There is no sustaining genius on the side of peace.

"The root of the movement is twofold—namely, sympathy with their Slav brethren abroad and a desire for a radical, perhaps a revolutionary, change at home. The latter element may be largely unconscious, but it is operative. This compound movement, which may be termed anti-Austrian for shortness, is fast possessing itself of a force which without exaggeration may be called dangerous."

The pan-Slavs of Russia are in full sympathy with their brethren of the Balkans. They would drive Austria out of the Slavic provinces and institute war to the knife with Teuton usurpation or intimidation. Yet they also are partly actuated by the idea that the movement they are instituting may bring about great changes in Russia, too, and the same thought

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strengthens the determination of the Government to stand pat:

"With the victories of the neo-Slavs the almost potent influences of the discontented classes and individuals are acquiring fresh confidence and fateful intensity. The most weighty consideration that now militates on the Government side and militates for European peace is the growing conviction among the Monarchists that if the Ministers once allow the reins of power to slip from their hands, as they are now on the point of doing, eager demagogs may snatch them up who would be more intent on domestic changes of a subversive character than upon succoring King Nicholas or winning Scutari for Montenegro."

HOUSING PRUSSIA'S POOR

THE HIGH VALUE of the land in places where the poor are compelled to dwell causes several very unfortunate conditions to arise. The buildings must be high and the apartments small, while every inch of ground has to be utilized, so that open spaces to give light and fresh air are seldom sufficiently provided for. This is the case in all great cities, and in Europe the state of things is such that legislation is being called upon to remedy this evil. The German Government, among others, seems to have risen to the occasion, and we read in the *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) that the Conservatives, the Catholic Center, and the various groups of the Liberal parties are united on this question, and at this moment the Prussian Diet, or Landtag, which has in charge the local government of Berlin, is considering a bill which bids fair to bring about a better state of things. After enumerating some of the present evils of overcrowding, insanitation, etc., the *Correspondent* outlines the provisions of the proposed law as follows:

"Before building-plans are passed in the future, the requirements of the special class of tenants who are to occupy them are to be carefully considered, and by this means a check is to be placed on speculative building with its concurrent evils. Streets, squares—in fact, entire quarters—can be given over to a new style of building, in which the houses can be constructed in such a manner as to be more open to the air; they must neither extend back from the façade to the present customary depth nor must they exceed a certain definite number of stories. Under existing conditions it often happens that, for pecuniary reasons, building-sites in the midst of inhabited thoroughfares remain long untenanted, thus giving an unsightly air to the whole street; all this is to be done away with, and the municipal authorities are to have the right of purchasing and developing such sites at a fixt rate of compensation."

The building inspectors, too, are to be given larger powers and can condemn buildings already standing, unless they come up to the requirements of the Government, and we read:

"It provides them with the authority to take active steps even in the case of existing buildings which are badly planned or merely overcrowded. Furthermore, it contains definite and strict regulations concerning the exact area of square feet to be set apart for each person, both in the case of sleeping-apartments and other rooms. All rooms intended either for bed- or living-rooms must be duly passed by the authorities as suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. Each municipality is to have absolute control in these matters. Communities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants must create a special municipal department to deal with these questions, whereas smaller communities are also entitled to take this step, if so disposed. These departments will also have to keep themselves informed concerning the existence of very small dwellings in their particular districts. As soon as a dwelling of this kind becomes vacant, the landlord will be obliged to announce this fact to the department in question, so that the latter will always be in a position to supply those seeking habitations of this kind with information concerning the existing vacancies. The authorities are to have the right to send their inspectors to examine all rooms intended for human habitation, and all the offices pertaining to them; at the same time, the landlord or his representative will be bound to supply any information that may be required by the municipal inspectors."

BRAZIL WELCOMING THE JAPANESE

IN CONTRAST to California's attitude toward the Japanese, Brazil is offering alluring terms to encourage the settlement of Japanese laborers on its farm lands. Japan has, of course, accepted the invitation with alacrity and is about to send a contingent of 3,000 emigrants. Should this experiment prove a success, she will send Brazil some 4,000 annually for several years to come. How anxious the Brazilian authorities are to attract Japanese settlers may be gathered from the inducements which they offered to a Japanese emigration company at Tokyo. As reported by the *Jiji* (Tokyo), these inducements include: (1) a free grant of 122,500 acres of land in the state of São Paulo; (2) the privilege of acquiring more neighboring land as the Japanese colony grows; (3) the establishment of agricultural experiment stations and schools at the cost of the Government, and (4) the payment by the Government of transportation for every immigrant. In consideration of these privileges the Japanese immigration company is under obligation to send to São Paulo at least 100 families of agricultural settlers a year for five years beginning with the current year.

The above offer was made by the state of São Paulo in 1910, when its legislature passed a special law authorizing the executive department to carry out the plan. Since then several Japanese agents have made a careful study of the soil and climatic conditions of the section where the projected Japanese colony is to be located. The investigation revealed, the *Jiji* informs us, that the land is eminently suited for the culture of rice, a staple which is in great demand in Brazil. Dr. Yazukuri, one of the agricultural experts who inquired into the matter on the spot, publishes the following statements as to the general prospects of Japanese immigration to Brazil:

"There are at present some 4,000 Japanese immigrants in Brazil, mostly employed on coffee plantations. These immigrants, like those from other countries, had the major part of their transportation paid by the Brazilian Government. As the chief source of its revenue is export duty on coffee, the Government is anxious to increase the production of coffee by attracting foreign laborers for the plantations.

"Both the Government and the public are decidedly friendly toward the Japanese. They seem to think that our laborers are more reliable, frugal, industrious, and less addicted to the habit of drinking and gambling than laborers of other nationalities. The Brazilian people entertain no prejudice against the Japanese. There is no discrimination against the Japanese in the matter of naturalization, altho the peoples of other Oriental countries are not admitted to citizenship. Any Japanese who owns land in Brazil or who has married a Brazilian woman can become a citizen.

"The leniency and large-mindedness of the Brazilian Government are almost amazing. The Japanese immigrants who are now in the country are mostly contract laborers, bound by contract to work on the coffee plantations for a certain number of years. But some of these immigrants do not observe the terms of the contract and seek more remunerative employment than that offered by the plantation. And yet the Government has never interfered with the action of such faithless immigrants, declaring that no legal action will profit the Government if the immigrant himself does not feel morally bound to adhere to the terms of the contract under which he was brought to the plantation."

Commenting upon the new enterprise of the Tokyo immigration company above mentioned, the *Jiji* says:

"Our present population is roughly estimated at 50,000,000, while our annual output of rice scarcely exceeds 250,000,000 bushels. As yet the supply of rice is fairly well balanced with the demand, but as our population is increasing at the rate of 500,000 a year, the balance can not long be maintained. The amount of arable land possest by our farmers is only 2.45 acres each, while in England, Holland, and Belgium, the most densely populated countries in Europe, the average is 26.95 acres, 12.25 acres, and 4.90 acres, respectively. It is impossible to increase the production of rice in proportion to the increase of population."

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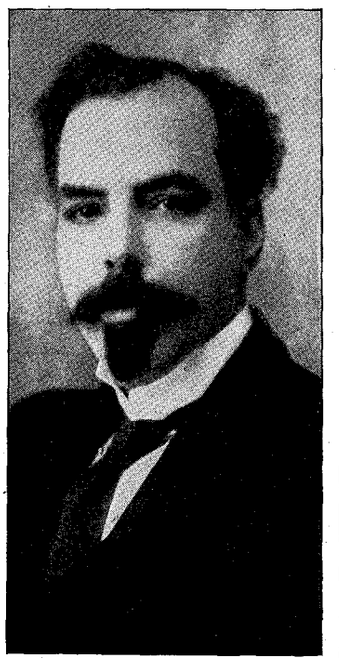
THE ORGANS OF RACE

THAT the so-called ductless glands play an important part in the adaptation of the organism to a changed environment, and hence in the origin and differentiation of races, is suggested by Dr. Antonio M. Crispin, of New York, in an article printed originally in *The Monthly Cyclopedia and Medical Bulletin*, and now issued in pamphlet form. Dr. Crispin's biological point of view is that the sort of adaptability by which organisms fit themselves to their surroundings is the deciding factor in the origin of species. The "ductless glands," by virtue of the internal secretions which they pour into the blood, are, he believes, at the bottom of all phenomena of this kind. He writes in substance:

"It is almost certain that climatic conditions, such as warmth, moisture, elevation, etc., exert a specific action on the activity of one or other of these glands. Owing to the accelerative functions of these organs, they constitute the most important factor in fitting the individual for different habits of life and conditions and thereby in the production of the different races. We know to-day that the thyroids, suprarenal capsules, and hypophysis are organs of immense importance to the organism, and that they play an important part in the regulation and maintenance of life.

"Thus we find that absence of the thyroid in children causes arrest of growth and cretinism, and absence of the same organ in the adult produces the disease known as myxedema. In animals complete removal of the thyroid results in death. While removal of the parathyroid causes tetanic symptoms, there seems to be a functional antagonism between the thyroids and parathyroids.

"The pituitary body seems to be in some way connected with the growth of the body, and to perform an important function in the organism. In 1886 P. Marie found that tumors of the hypophysis were associated with certain striking symptoms, such as overgrowth of certain parts of the skeleton, especially the extremities and jaws, and unusual stature or gigantism, the whole constituting a condition which he called 'acromegaly.'



DR. ANTONIO M. CRISPIN.
Who believes he has discovered in the ductless glands the factor that determines the differences of the races.

"Certain glands of internal secretion supply the organism with a peculiar substance which, upon gaining access to the blood, neutralizes certain poisons or specific substances which accumulate therein. A fact of no less importance is the correlation existing between them; they interact, and thus profoundly affect metabolism in its various phases.

"The environment, by virtue of its action on these glands, would tend either to accelerate or retard their functions. It is probable that in certain localities the conditions are such that the thyroids, adrenals, and hypophysis are excited to greater activity. The influence of other localities would, on the contrary, be inhibitive, the conditions being such as to fail to stimulate the glands referred to or stimulate other glands the functions of which are known to be retardative.

"It is also a well-established fact that these glands exert a powerful influence on the nervous system, especially the thyroids and parathyroids, altho their actions are different. Removal of the parathyroids increases galvanic irritability.

"These ductless glands discharge into the circulation specific hormones, and probably play an important rôle in the production of immunity.

"Caution is, of course, needed in interpreting these interesting phenomena, but when we consider the functions of these glands, and their vital importance to the organism, we can not but be imprest by their apparent value in the determination of adaptability and consequently in the production of the different races of mankind.

"Excessive pigmentation may be due to altered activity of the adrenal glands; of this we have sufficient evidence in the pathology of Addison's disease. May it not be that an excess of sunlight, combined with the well-known effect of altitude, has exerted a decided modifying action on the adrenal glands of the negroes?

"Altitude has operated in differentiating the inland people from those inhabiting the coast, and has exaggerated the ethnic peculiarities of given nations. The pigment of the skin tends, as a rule, to be lighter in the higher altitudes as well as in the higher latitudes. The influence of these two factors on the suprarenal bodies would appear to be the same.

"The effect of temperature is very marked not only on the body in general, but on the growth of the hair in particular. A low temperature is apt to result in the formation of a good protective coating, while a high temperature acts in the opposite way. High temperatures reflexly stimulate the adrenal glands to produce an excess of pigment, while diminishing the capillary covering. Low temperatures have opposite effects. A glance at the distribution of races shows that the greater amount of pigment obtains in the tropics, and that as one advances northward the complexion gradually lightens, being dark brown in Egypt, light brown in north Africa, deep olive in the Mediterranean, olive in south Europe, brunette in central Europe—until one comes to what has been called the faded brunette, or blonde, of the north of Europe. Similar effects have been produced on the original inhabitants of our continent, the Indians, in whom different shades of coloring obtain according to the latitude."

Abundance or scarcity of food is acknowledged to be a prolific cause of variability, and Dr. Crispin holds that it acts by accelerating or retarding the function of the glands in question. Certain kinds of food, he says, have in all probability a decided influence on their function; thus, oatmeal is said to be stimulating to the thyroid gland. In the light of this view, the production of food, characteristic of or more easily obtained than others in a given locality, is likely to influence the internal secretions of the inhabitants thereof, and, accordingly, to affect their development. He goes on:

"The influence of food on the temperament of man occupied the attention of the earlier physiologists, who came to believe thoroughly in the different effects of various foods and condiments on the human organism. Liebig maintained that excess of meat-eating made man more violent and even ferocious. At present physiologists are more concerned with the nutritive value of food, as measured by the number of calories yielded, than with its effect on any particular system of the body. Still, there is here an uncultivated field, a virgin soil, capable of generously repaying the investigator.

"The question stands thus: How does the organism react to the environment? How does it adapt itself to new conditions? In this apparently mysterious process, it seems to me that the internal secretions play a preponderant rôle in that they permit the organism to adjust itself to external influences. The reaction

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of the ductless glands to these influences tends to produce variations, which are likely to be transmitted to succeeding generations. Such advantages as the organism may have acquired through the continued readjustment of the ductless glands result in the survival of the individuals best fitted. The influences exerted being dissimiliar in different localities, differentiation occurs, and this is the explanation of the existing variety in races."

NATURAL ICE-MINES

CAVES AND PITS where ice is found in summer are not infrequent. In many cases the ice is doubtless of the nature of a glacier—that is, it is consolidated, slow-melting snow left over from the previous winter; but there are well-authenticated instances where ice plainly forms in the cave while the weather is warm outside. Many reasons, physical and chemical, have been advanced; and one still occasionally hears the classical explanation, "The boy lied." According to Marlin O. Andrews, of Lehigh University, who describes in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, March) an ice-mine near Coudersport, Pa., there is no doubt about the facts; and his explanation is that the freezing agent is the stored cold of the previous winter, brought into play by a change of air currents. The discovery of this particular "mine" occurred while prospectors were looking for the precious metals, reputed by tradition to occur in the neighborhood. It seems that—

Illustrations from "Popular Science Monthly," Garrison, N. Y.

INTERIOR OF THE MINE.

Showing ice-covered steps at the right.

"Mr. John Dodd and Mr. William O'Neil were prospecting near Sweden Valley when, underneath four or five inches of moss, they found a thin layer of solid ice. After leveling off a space about fifteen or twenty feet square they dug a shaft about six feet square by twelve feet deep. At a depth of nine feet they found petrified wood, impressions of leaves, ferns, and other vegetation, also bones which were pronounced to be human. At a lower depth a peculiar kind of rock was found which they thought might contain gold or silver. Some of this was assayed and found to be of no value. At a depth of twelve feet an aperture was found from which came a cold draft. This was thought peculiar, but nothing was done to investigate farther and the work was abandoned.

"The following spring Mr. Dodd found a considerable amount of ice in the mine but thought that it had gathered there during the winter and had not yet melted. However, as the warm weather advanced, the quantity of ice, instead of melting, as was expected, began to increase, and by the middle of July the sides of the shaft were covered with a coating of ice a foot or more thick and large icicles were forming from the opening at the top.

"As winter again came on, the ice began to disappear until the cave was nearly free from the summer's product. This phenomenon has regularly been repeated each year since its discovery. . . . . .

"The Dingman Run Ice Mine is a more recent discovery, being found on June 15, 1905, on Dingman Run on the farm of Mr. Pelchy. Mr. Pelchy, with the help of another man, was clearing up some brushland for farming when, in order to get a better foothold on the steep hillside, he tore away a little of the moss, which was several inches deep at that place, and found pieces of ice.

"Having heard of the ice-mine at Sweden Valley he began to dig in the hope of discovering a similar phenomenon on his own farm. He made an opening in the hillside ten feet deep by twenty across, finding crevices in the rock from which he took chunks of ice weighing twenty and twenty-five pounds. Nothing more was done to bring this mine to the notice of the public, and consequently it is known to but very few people even in Coudersport. . . . . .

"The explanation of this phenomenon appears to lie in the cold currents of air issuing from the crevices of the rocks along the sides of the shaft. The air must gain access to these fissures at some other point, which must be at a higher altitude than that of the pit, as will be seen from the following discussion.

"This being true, it is evident that in the winter time the column of air directly over the pit is cooler and consequently heavier than that in the rock passages. Therefore, it forces its way down into the pit and up through the rock strata, chilling the rocks to a great depth and storing up a vast quantity of 'cold.' We see, then, that the amount of 'cold' which is stored up, or the depth to which the rocks are chilled at the beginning of warm weather in the spring, depends upon the length and severity of the winter.

"As the warm weather comes on the column of air over the pit becomes heated and is displaced by the cold, heavy air flowing down out of the passages. This cold current of air freezes any surface water which flows over the edges of the pit and maintains a freezing temperature as long as the supply of 'cold' in the hill lasts, after which the circulation of air ceases and the ice formation melts. . . . . .

"It is evident that the rapidity with which this circulation takes place depends upon the difference in temperature of the two air columns. That is, the cold outward current is much more noticeable on hot days than on cool days in summer, and in winter the strongest inward current is noticed on the coldest days.

"This fact accounts for the common belief that the freezing takes place more rapidly and that the mine is colder on hot than on cool days.

"The temperature of the mine, or, in other words, of the air as it issues from the crevices, remains practically constant throughout the summer, which is proved by thermometer readings. However, the difference between this constant temperature and the temperature prevailing outside the mine is obviously greatest on the hottest days, and therefore, as one enters the mine, the contrast is more noticeable. This causes one to believe that the mine is colder when it really is not. It is true, however, that the ice is formed most rapidly during the hottest weather. This is not because the temperature of the mine is lower, as is generally supposed, but is due to the fact that the circulation of air is more rapid; that is, a greater quantity of cold air issues from the numerous apertures, and a greater amount of 'cold' is available for the formation of ice. . . . . .

"If this is the true explanation of this phenomenon, we may say, with truth, that in this particular instance it is the heat of summer which causes the ice to form, but, at the same time, we can not disregard the fact that it is the severity of the preceding winter and the natural arrangement of the rock strata which make it possible for the heat of summer to produce this peculiar phenomenon."

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ANIMALS AS FOOD FACTORIES

ULTIMATELY we are all vegetarians. The nutriment that we take to replenish our bodies and renew our energies comes from plants; no animal can manufacture it. Where we get it from animal flesh we take it second-hand, and always at a sacrifice of energy, for much of the original energy of the animal's plant food went to maintain its own vitality. But, on the other hand, animals convert into human food many vegetable substances that could not be used directly, such as hay and grass. If there is a moral in this, it is doubtless that, looking upon the choice of foods solely from the standpoint of economy, we should exterminate all animals not available for human food and feed the remainder only on foodstuffs that are inedible by us. Grains and green vegetables, for instance, we should always eat directly; our hay, grass, and leaves we should take through the intermediary of beef or mutton. All this is treated editorially in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 22). Says this paper:

ICICLES FORMING FROM THE TOP OF THE SHAFT.
In the Sweden Valley ice-mine.

"The problem of the cost of production of our nutrients is one that appears to be growing in importance and seriousness from decade to decade. In the extensive use of animal foods, so common in most civilized nations to-day, it is rarely borne in mind that the production of this type of nutrient involves a conversion of plant food into animal foodstuffs—a transformation inevitably necessitating a sacrifice of considerable energy. The animal which devours the plant products requires no small proportion of the stored energy for its own maintenance, that is, its normal life processes; accordingly the residue available for the production of meat and fat or the secretion of milk, which may become available to man as dietary articles, must represent a correspondingly smaller portion of the actual nutrients originally stored in the plant ingested. One is, therefore, justified in asking to what extent it may be possible or desirable for mankind to attempt to avoid this intermediate waste of energy by making direct use in larger proportion of the plant products which are ordinarily converted to our advantage by the herbivorous animal.

"In attempting to answer this question we must bear in mind the diverse character of some of the plant products which are ordinarily consumed by man and the plant-eating animals, respectively. The latter utilize such natural products as straw, grass, leaves, etc., which ordinarily form no part of the human dietary. An inspection of these products reveals at once their relative richness in cellulose and related substances, which are not rendered available to the human individual in nutrition, but evidently are not without some nutrient value to the animals which consume them. Probably the most important factor in enabling the herbivorous animals to utilize such materials as have been referred to lies in the part played in them by certain types of alimentary bacteria which exert sufficient solvent action on the cellulose envelops of various types of plant materials to liberate their more digestible contents for the subsequent action of the digestive juices of the animal, and, perhaps, also to convert the insoluble and unavailable cellulose into fermentation products which may still have a certain degree of nutrient value in the organism. At any rate, it is clear, from such experimental evidence as is available at the present day, that cellulose is disintegrated in the alimentary tract of herbivorous animals to an extent which never occurs in the digestive tube of man. The only comparable factor which can enable the human organism to liberate the foodstuffs from their impervious coverings in the cereals, etc., is the process of grinding and milling which brings about an extensive communition of these products. To a certain extent this is also accomplished by effective mastication, which, however, is ordinarily efficient to only a small degree in rendering the texture of resistant foodstuffs satisfactory for good utilization.

"It is interesting to note that all the vegetable foodstuffs which are easily digested by man are advantageously used directly in our diet. The ultimate value of animal production lies, in part, in the fact that it enables mankind to transform into more readily utilizable food products nutrient materials for which the human organism is not well adapted. It follows, therefore, that in order to furnish nutriment to the maximum population from the natural resources of the land, the more digestible vegetable products should be applied directly for the nutrition of man, whereas the more resistant ones should be converted to his use through the intermediation of the ruminating animals. The respective rôles of the two types of organisms ought to be borne in mind whenever conditions arise which call for a maximum utilization of the products of the soil for the maintenance of a large population."

ECLIPSES AND THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM—It has long been believed that the earth's magnetism is of solar origin, altho the connection has never been satisfactorily explained. Violent disturbances on the sun's surface, such as those which appear to us as sun spots, are often accompanied by equally violent alterations in the earth's magnetic field. It would seem probable, then, that by interposing an opaque screen between us and the sun, so as to cut off all radiation, the influences that disturb the earth's magnetism might also be cut off. This is precisely what occurs when the moon steps in between sun and earth in a solar eclipse.

In a recent bulletin issued by the Observatory of Cosmical Physics at Tortosa, Spain, observations are described that indicate the cutting off of the solar magnetic influence by the passage of the moon across its disk. The report of the observer, Father Ricardo Cirera, S. J., is epitomized in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 13), where we read:

"A few days before the eclipse a perturbation was discovered in the curves recorded by the magnetographs of the observatory. It was of slight importance, and the observers had no great hopes that the eclipse, which was only partial at Tortosa, would have any clear effect. So they were agreeably surprized when, after the development of the film of the photographic record, they were able to prove that the perturbation of the day before had almost disappeared during the eclipse at Tortosa.

"After receiving the records and the magnetic curves of divers other observers, they were able to show that the perturbation observed at this time in Tortosa was local and not general, contrary to that which took place during the eclipse of 1905, which corresponded to a maximum of solar activity. But wherever magnetic perturbations, altho unconnected with that at Tortosa, existed, the same remarkable calm was noted during the eclipse. Thus, in the curves obtained at Malonne, in Belgium, on the exact line of centrality . . . the disturbances diminished and even disappeared for the moment, reappearing after the eclipse.

"Thus, whatever may be the general causes of the earth's magnetism and of its perturbations, it would appear that the phenomenon is dependent on the sun's radiation; for when the moon is between the sun and the earth, the value of the divers elements of the earth's magnetism undergoes a modification that results in bringing it nearer to the average daily value."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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JOINTED TROLLEY-CARS

THE ARTICULATED or jointed locomotives used on some far-western roads were recently described in these columns. A similar principle is now used in certain cars on the Boston street railways, where it is desired to accommodate the maximum number of passengers and at the same time adjust the car easily to sharp curves. The jointed cars are made by connecting two old cars with a vestibule resembling somewhat that between two Pullmans, which is also used for the pay-as-you-enter feature. We read in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, March 29):

From "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

THE JOINTED CARS TAKING A CURVE.

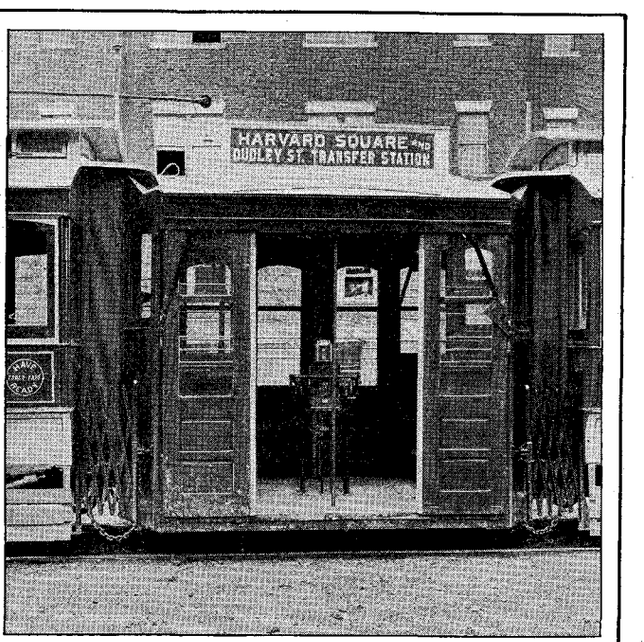
"The main object sought in the design of the car, aside from its effective utilization of a heavy investment in small rolling-stock units of low-carrying capacity, was to obtain a car capable of holding at least as many passengers as the standard semi-convertible cars owned by the company and to produce a piece of rolling-stock which could be used on narrow streets and on short curves without dangerous overhang, at the same time providing improved facilities for convenience and safety to passengers when entering or leaving. The first car of this type has been in service since early in September, 1912, and has met with complete success, both from the company's point of view and from that of the public. A second car of this general type has lately been placed in commission, and a number of improvements have been effected in its design, the most notable feature being the adoption of the principle of stepless operation. In the new car the floor of the center section, where the doors are located, is arranged with a lower level than the first car of the type, so that passengers step directly from the street into the intermediate compartment, which is located fourteen inches above the roadway. This is an unusually low height of step, and the car may, in fact, be considered stepless in the same sense as the so-called stepless center-entrance cars now operating in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs, New York City. . . . . .

"After the passenger has stept into the center compartment and deposited his fare in a Johnson fare-box in the middle of the compartment, a second step of ten inches is taken in order to approach the doorway leading into either end-section, and this platform within the central compartment has a ramp with a rise of two inches between the outer edge and the step riser which is surmounted prior to entering the end-section. . . . . .

"The car is equipped in the vestibules with electric bells operated by push-buttons located on the pipe framing which carries the fare-box. When the car is running only the bell in the forward vestibule and one in the center compartment are in circuit, a metallic covering being provided for the push-button which controls the bell in the rear vestibule. When the car is operated in the reverse direction the push-button cover is transferred by the conductor, so that only one button can be operated at a time. Four 500-watt Consolidated car-heaters are installed under the platform in the intermediate section, and these add greatly to the comfort of the conductor and to that of passengers entering the car in wintry weather, as the payment of fares is made in a reasonably warm compartment instead of in a cold vestibule. The ends of the end-sections are equipped with folding steps operated with the doors which are under the control of the motorman."

TO MAKE THE WEATHER FORECAST ITSELF

THAT STORMS may be made to give warnings of their approach by the telephone, when used in conjunction with a plant for wireless telegraphy, has been known for some time. Thunderstorms have been detected at a great distance by this means. It has remained for a French meteorologist, Franck Duroquier, to show that every change of weather, great or slight, is accompanied by characteristic electric disturbances which, acting on a distant wireless system, give rise to specific sounds in a telephonic receiver connected therewith. So every change will send a warning of its approach, and the experienced operator can distinguish at once the group of sounds that signifies an approaching cold wave from that which heralds a fog, and so on. These sounds are due, Mr. Duroquier finds, to subsidiary or "parasitic" waves of the atmosphere that accompany all great disturbances and that vary in their number, character, intensities, and grouping according to the particular weather condition that they attend. Says Mr. Duroquier, writing of his discoveries in *La Nature* (Paris, March 1):



THE CONNECTING VESTIBULE,

Which converts two old-style cars into a capacious, flexible, pay-as-you-enter vehicle.

"Every meteorologic disturbance is invariably accompanied by an electric disturbance that may be signaled, when it begins, over an extended radius, by Hertzian receivers sensitive to the parasitic waves that arise from the stormy meeting of the

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atmospheric billows. Thus one of the unexpected advantages of wireless telegraphy is that it lends itself to the study of the electric state of the atmosphere and furnishes useful information in the prediction of the weather.

"Hitherto the aid given by the new science has been limited to the prediction of thunderstorms. Bells or writing devices, mounted on a coherer or on electrolytic detectors are in operation in most observatories; each outburst of a storm, acting at a distance on these devices, is revealed by a sound or by a sudden deformation of the graphic curve on a recorder. . . . . .

"A much simpler method of observation is that of listening to the telephone, a plan which has only just been discovered and which is able to give information of inestimable value over an immense circle of investigation.

"We have regularly studied the parasitic waves of the atmosphere in this way for a whole year . . . and have been struck, not only with the variety of these parasites, but with the special characteristics that they take on according to the nature of the atmospheric phenomena that they accompany or precede.

"Storm, cold, rain, and tempest announce their approach in the telephonic receivers of a wireless telegraphic post by characteristic signs that are easily recognized.

"Violent cracklings indicate a nearby thunderstorm, approaching if the noises grow more frequent, receding if they become less frequent and feebler.

"A hail-cloud passing near the antenna causes a slight whistling in the receivers, due to the rapid succession of discharges between the electrified hailstones as they encounter each other. . . . . .

"A fall of temperature, a spring frost, are always preceded by dry, infrequent, weak noises.

"If the wind is about to change, the parasites are of slight wave-length and seem to form in groups.

"Numerous cracklings, with which are mingled, from time to time, with some regularity, powerful detonations, precede great barometric depressions and herald tempests.

"The approach of rain, snow, or fog, by improving the conductibility of the air and soil, favors radiotelegraphic communication; cold and dryness, on the other hand, interfere with it.

"There are parasites of all intensities—of all kinds, and of all wave-lengths, just as there are an infinity of meteorologic phenomena. . . . . .

"It would doubtless be rash to base on our data alone a table for forecasting the weather, but we are persuaded that our study of the electric disturbances of the atmosphere will lead to an art of meteorologic prediction, and that sure prognostications can be obtained from general observations, organized with judgment.

"Governments that have established meteorological stations for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and navigation, should surely be interested in the organization, at these stations, of aerologic investigation through the use of wireless telegraphy.

"The necessary material would not be expensive and would be easy to install; the methods of observation would be simple, and the staff of the station would not be overburdened. . . . . .

"Doubtless comparison of the data thus obtained with the ordinary meteorological bulletins will soon reveal a close relation between them—a relation of cause and effect, in accordance with which a new and exact science of weather prognostication may be developed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"FARE, PLEASE."

A feature not to be overlooked.

RIPENING FRUIT BY ELECTRICITY

FEW OF US KNOW what a really good banana tastes like, for most of us live at some distance from the place where the bananas grow. Obviously the fruit can not be allowed to ripen on the tree, and those that we get are ripened artificially, or more frequently not thoroughly ripened at all. A method of artificial ripening that shall rival that effected by the sun's rays while the bunch hangs on the tree is evidently desirable. A firm in Spokane, Washington, believes that it has solved the problem by the installation of electrically-heated banana-ripening rooms. Says *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, March 22):

"The experiment was carried out by placing heaters on the side of the wall about two feet above the floor line, and altho the temperature varied five degrees in different parts of the room, it was proven that 100 per cent. of the fruit could be marketed, and a permanent installation was immediately put in both rooms. These rooms are 16 by 18 by 7 feet and have a capacity of 200 bunches each."

By means of a fan the air is blown through the heaters against a distributing board into the room. There is no appreciable difference in temperature in any part of the room, which ensures equal ripening. At first a thermostat was installed, but this was found unnecessary, as an even temperature could be maintained without its use. That other fruits are now ripened artificially on a considerable scale, and that there is probably a great future to this industry, we learn from a notice in the "Current Comment" department of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Persimmons and dates, especially, may be treated in this way:

"It is found that dates in California and Arizona only exceptionally reach maturity, but, as shown by experiments of the United States Agricultural Department, they can be matured by artificial means. In an interesting article Prof. Francis E. Lloyd explains that fruits, the astringency of which in the unripe state is due to tannin, after ripening contain just as much tannin as before, but that it has undergone a change or combination with some other substance which prevents the solution of the tannin in the saliva and hence obviates its astringent taste and action. This effect may be brought about, in the case of dates and persimmons, by means of heat, alcohol, carbon dioxid, or acetic acid. The case of the California oranges recently condemned by the Federal Government under the Food and Drugs Act does not come in the same class. Oranges have no starch to be converted into sugar; hence the sweating process to which these oranges were subjected merely colored them artificially instead of ripening them. Indeed, the ground on which the Government seized and disposed of the fruit mentioned above was that it was misbranded as naturally ripened fruit. Fruit actually ripened by artificial means can not be said to be unwholesome."

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LETTERS AND ART

INTERVIEWING A CUBIST

IF YOU DON'T "feel" a cubist picture, give it up. But above all things don't ask anybody who is supposed to know, or who insinuates that he knows, to explain anything. It puts him in a bad humor. If you should ever chance to meet Picasso, the Spanish painter and arch-Cubist, you would be put upon your honor not to mention the subject to him, for it would spoil the whole evening for him, and he would become morose and wouldn't talk at all. Kate Carew, the clever correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, met him recently in Paris, but had to be put under bond to keep the peace before the door was opened to this vision. Her hostess who arranged the meeting confest that she understood all about these squares of canvas that emulate the paving-stones of the street, but she, too, refused to be drawn into any net of revelations. Only she did it "sweetly." "One can't explain these things. You must simply find them for yourself. . . . I always understand, of course." The correspondent tried to acquire the understanding mind before she encountered Picasso in person, and, under the benign smile of her hostess, exercised her ingenuity upon one or two pictures of Matisse, the first of the innovators:

"I was out in the cold. That was all there was to it, and me with such an eager, inquiring, young mind, too!

"I looked at the biggest Matisse.

"It showed gentlemen and ladies, old enough to know better, very lightly clad for the time of year or any time of year.

"They appeared to be eating fruit and thinking.

From "The Evening Sun."

THE RUDE DESCENDING A STAIRCASE.

A near-Cubist interpretation of a daily subway demonstration.

"'Anything to do with the Garden of Eden?' I inquired, tentatively.

"It had.

"My first step in the right direction. I was getting on, and my head swelled a little.

"Thus encouraged, I progrest still further. I went and squinted at some pink and blue and yellow chrysanthemum-like splotches.

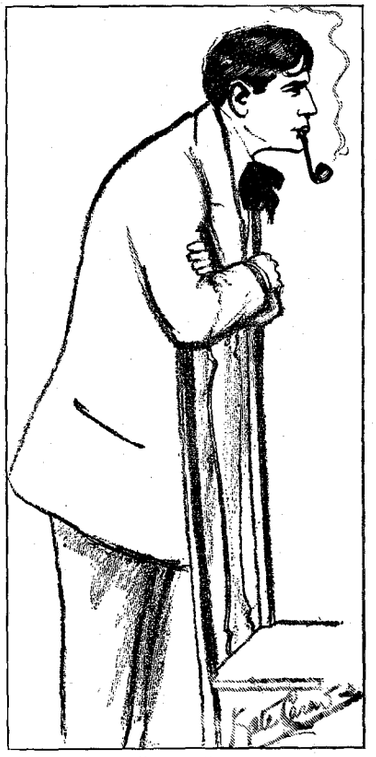
"'Do you know,' I said dreamily, 'I seem to get a kind of Japanese feeling here,' and I put my head a trifle to the side and gazed.

"'There you are!' exclaimed my hostess triumphantly. 'That's just it. That's what I mean. One can't explain these things. One must feel. One must not look for details, one must get an impression, an emotion. That is a portrait of Matisse's wife in her Japanese kimono.'

"It seemed to have been an excellent guess. I was in luck.

"Now, between ourselves, I never did find Mme. Matisse in the picture, but I am practically sure that I traced the kimono; I found that among the chrysanthemum splashes.

"My stock jumped up with alacrity after that brilliant effort. I was treated as an equal."



From the New York "Tribune."

PICASSO AS SEEN BY KATE CAREW.

This interchange was only by way of filling in time until the Cubist painter arrived:

"A short, stocky, boyish figure with one hand on the head of a huge snow-white dog.

"Amid a chorus of welcome he came further into the room, nodded amiably to every one and was presented to me, the only outsider.

"He looks very young. He is thirty-one, really, but he does not seem anywhere near that. He is built like an athlete, with his unusually broad shoulders and masculine frame, and his hands and feet are a contradiction, as they are very small and delicately formed. His hands look older than his face, for they are veined and knotted like the hands of the aged; yet they are artistic, with long, pointed fingers and sensitive, delicate finger tips.

"His face is another contradiction.

"It is the face of a Spanish troubadour.

"You instinctively long to see him with a sombrero and a cloak and a red rose between his lips, twanging a guitar.

"He has a smooth, olive skin guiltless of hair on cheek or chin or mouth. His features are perfect. A Grecian nose, beautifully formed mouth, eyes set rather wide apart under well-arched brows, and thick, black hair cut short except for one lock which will come straggling down over his forehead.

"It isn't the face of a fanatic or a dreamer.

"It isn't the face of a practical business man who sees possible sales in sensationalism.

"It isn't the face of a humorist who would enjoy spoofing a guileless public.

"No; it is the very handsome face of a simple, sincere artist, without much sense of humor, perhaps, but with conviction and strength.

"How he can ever paint such ugly figures as he does, when he has only to look in a mirror, copy what he sees, and turn out something worth the trouble, I can't understand.

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"His clothes were still another contradiction. They were well built and quite American in cut—that is, they were sort of loose and baggy and square in the shoulders.

"He wore a sack-coat suit of a warm brown, that golden brown tint the leaves take on in autumn, a black cravat most carefully tied, and a quite irreproachable collar.

"Not a touch of the Bohemian here. Those clothes might have just come from the Stock Exchange or an afternoon at the Country Club.

"I gazed from this nice, neat, little man to those conceptions of his brain and works of his hands which hung all around me, and I couldn't make things fit at all.

"I consider that Post-Impressionists ought to live up to their pictures. It is not fair that they should go around looking quite normal and natural when they are trying to make us see things in abnormal fashion."

The nearest approach to talk on art was evoked by some preliminary news from the New York Exhibition. It must be gratifying to all of us who have had our say frankly about Cubist art that for once our expatriates in Paris misjudged us. The hostess of the occasion here described came up and told Picasso that she had seen the report of the exhibition:

"'Ah!' murmured Picasso in bored accents, exactly as if he hadn't anything in the show at all, and you know he has.

"'Yes,' she continued, 'but it was a very short one, and there was no mention of you.'

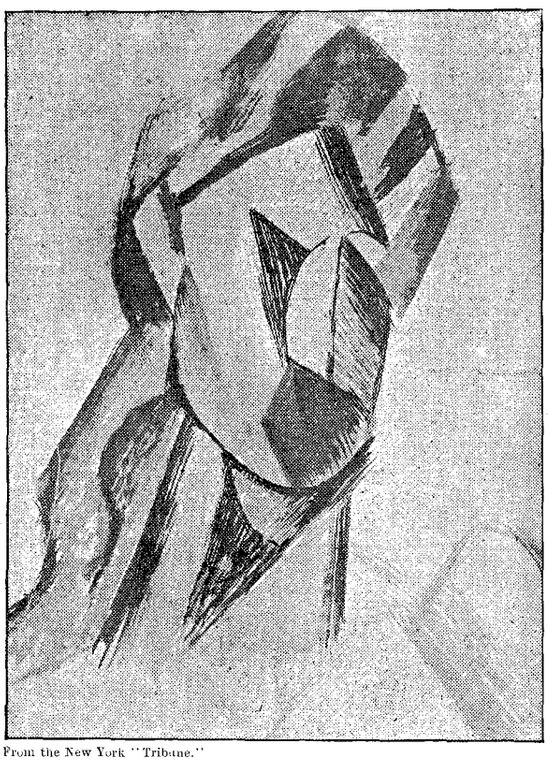
"'Ah!' said Picasso, and the subject threatened to drop.

"'I wonder what America will say to the pictures?' I queried, vivaciously, of no one in particular.

"'Oh, I think people will say very little,' volunteered the hostess. 'They won't dare. They'll be afraid of saying the wrong thing, of criticizing adversely, lest they prove behind the times.'

"'Ah!' said Picasso, and the conviction reached me that he doesn't really care a bit what we say.

"'I don't agree with you,' I chimed in quickly, turning to the hostess. 'America dares express opinions for herself. She is not like England, who never discovers, but waits to be told



From the New York "Tribune."

KUBELIK AS SEEN BY PICASSO.

what she must like and dislike. England was really funny during her first attack of Post-Impressionism.'

"'Yes,' smiled the hostess. 'I remember that, and I remember one daring soul wanted to know why you had put a violin in the portrait of Kubelik.'

"Picasso smiled with evident enjoyment of this joke, and he showed two rows of strong, even, white teeth.

"'How did you find England funny?' he asked, turning his head toward me and fixing me with those stedfast eyes.

"He is exactly like a straightforward schoolboy when he asks a question.

"'Oh, I mean the English didn't like to commit themselves by

From the Chicago "Tribune."

THE ORIGINAL CUBIST.

"I tuk the fust prize at the fair last fall."

criticism. They walked round and round the rooms in stolid silence, stealing furtive glances at their neighbors to see how they were affected.'

"'And you think Americans are different?' pursued Picasso.

"'Yes, very. I think you can count upon them to give their opinions.'

"'Ah,' said Picasso.

"He had finished with the subject and with me for the present, so he dismissed us and leaned toward the hostess, addressing her in his low, deep voice:

"'I didn't get any tickets for the fight next week,' he said. 'They were too dear. I will get some another time, when there is a less expensive fight going on.'

"I stared in surprize. One doesn't think of artists regularly attending prize-fights.

"The hostess explained.

"'I want Monsieur Picasso to take me to a fight,' she said. 'I have wished to see a real one ever since I saw the cinema pictures of the big Johnson fight.'"

Miss Carew reports that Picasso found some subjects upon which he was willing to talk. Woman-suffrage was one, tho he went little further than expressing surprize and wonder at the woman's "hike to Washington." Altogether he made a favorable impression:

"I shall never believe that he is anything but sincere. He has an idea. He works toward it. He can not help it if people do not follow him, he says; he must pursue his course, and he does.

"He seems interested in all things, and there is an inquiring note in his voice and a sympathy in his glance which makes you want to tell him much. Then back of all the childlike directness and frankness there is a tantalizing shade of something you do not reach, a hint of ideas he can not or will not express, a desire to go on alone, to keep the door of the innermost chamber closed. All that piques your curiosity to excess, and you long to search deeper, but, of course, if you are on your honor you can't.

"The hostess felt she had left us alone long enough, so she came up and commenced talking books, and behold! Picasso knew H. G. Wells and several other English writers, and for a Spaniard and a painter that is remarkable. I assure you the average Frenchman you meet could not give you a name in English literature of to-day, but, as I tell you, Picasso is a thinker and an inquirer.

"Life is of interest to him. There is nothing jaded in his point

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of view, and the only thing which it rather bores him to discuss is art. Possibly he pretends it bores him to protect himself. I am not sure about that, but I should think he is not subtle enough to keep up the subterfuge.

"I should be more inclined to suppose that it enthralls him to paint his weird imaginings and tires him to discuss them."

REFORMED SPELLING AS ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES SEE IT

IT IS SAFE to say that when so conservative a newspaper as the aristocratic *Morning Post* (London) prints an article that favors the cause of simplified spelling, ground is being gained in England. The writer, E. B. Osborn, summons the best of the arguments, and hopes that the adherents of the reform will get the Royal Commission of Inquiry which they desire, tho he hastens to add that even when their Blue Book appears he does not "propose to abandon the accepted system of spelling, which is, after all, as old as St. Paul's and picturesque in proportion to its complexity." He declares himself to be "middle-aged and a sentimentalist," and one who can not help "admiring the obstinacy of the foster-fathers of the Irish language . . . who are obdurately of the opinion that spelling should be a mystery altogether independent of pronunciation." He takes comfort in the distant prospect of the gained day for the simplifiers indicated by the fact that "the spelling reformers in this country are still outnumbered by the amiable maniacs who insist that Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon, or even by the diminishing fraternity of the earth-flatteners." That the English society has for its president "Prof. Gilbert Murray, who is the greatest Hellenist of this generation and the master of an English style that never wastes a word or worries it"; and that his predecessor was Professor Skeat, "for whom the least word of English was a microcosm of English history," manifestly point to a cause that can not be laughed out of court. So, with abatements of haste and pressure in argument necessary for dealing with a people who move slowly, the favorable reasons are rehearsed:

"In certain foreign countries, as Professor Rippmann points out, many improvements in spelling have been made of late years. You have only to compare a German book recently printed with one dated before 1880 to see that Germany has not been as conservative-minded in this matter as might have been expected. In Holland momentous changes have been lately accomplished. In France the suggestions of spelling reformers have always been considered on their merits, and occasionally adopted; in Italy, where they write 'f' for 'ph' as in *filosofia* without compunction or repining, the scheme of phonetic spelling recently proposed by the learned Senator Luciani has many influential adherents. And in the Dominions, tho Canada is still stedfast in its official opposition to the innovations suggested by Mr. Roosevelt (during his second term as President) and other Americanizing authorities, there can be no doubt whatever that the movement in favor of simplification is slowly but surely gathering force. In questions of this kind, however, neither the example of the intelligent foreigner nor even the predilections of Greater Britain can be regarded as authoritative; the English language, that gigantic fabric of architectural sound or 'frozen music' (it is Madame de Staël's phrase) which has been a thousand years in the building, is the Englishman's chief heritage, and it rests with him to oppose any changes on the score of expediency which would involve the slightest loss of its ancient and momentous beauty."

The arguments from expediency are urged even more strongly in this country, so much so that we recently read that Philadelphia would soon introduce the reform in its public schools. England is not insensible to this plea:

"English children, we are told, waste too much of their invaluable time on the tiresome, tricky task of learning how to spell in the customary fashion; it takes them 2,320 hours to learn to read and spell with such fluency and accuracy as can be acquired by the German child in 1,302 hours and by the Italian child in 945 hours. The eccentricities of the existing system have other unhappy consequences; every teacher knows, for example, that doubt as to how a word should be spelled which is readily used in conversation restricts a child's written vocabulary, and so prevents the acquisition of a fluent and easy style of composition. Even with grown-up people this factor of hesitation comes into play. (I frankly confess that I sometimes use a second-best word in writing against time, because it would be necessary to hunt up a dictionary to see how the *mot juste* spells itself.) No doubt the children, if they were allowed a voice in the matter, would vote unanimously for a change which would relieve them of the dismal necessity of memorizing lists of words in which the sound does not help one to see what letters should be used.

"We have all given precious hours to this doleful business, which might have been spent on the more humane games; such mnemonic gibberish as 'all the ceives, seize, ceiling, weir' is still to be found in the lumber-rooms of remembrance to show how difficult it was to acquire the craft of writing accurately. Teachers, a conservative race as a rule, seem to be agreed that something should be done to lighten this monstrous tax on the growing time of the modern child. Again, the spelling he learns by eye rather than by ear does not help him to avoid bad habits in pronunciation and conserve that 'beauty of the word' which is a jewel or a flower as the case may be.

"Secondly, the fact that our traditional spelling is so seldom determined by the actual pronunciation makes it very difficult for the foreigner to acquire a mastery of English. Our language is in many respects the best instrument of expression in existence; its grammar and method of word-building are as simple as effective; its vast vocabulary has absorbed and assimilated all that is most vital in the Teutonic and Latin families of language, and it has made better use of Greek elements than any other living tongue. It is a language of languages, and admirably adapted to conquer for itself the place which Latin held on the lips of all nationalities in the Middle Ages. Reform its spelling so that he who hears correctly may be able to write accurately, and nothing can stand in the way of English becoming the universal language."

Of course, as our English advocate sees, these "arguments have been duly enforced by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Roosevelt and other persons of practical intelligence." Mr. Osborn, moreover, sees "other and subtler weapons in the spelling reformer's armory":

"The existing system is not, as they are able to show, so deeply rooted in ancient usage as most people imagine. The oldest English of all was, like old French and old German, written phonetically. Then came the Norman invasion, bringing in an army of new words, and the spelling of English was changed to suit the ideas of the invaders. To take an example, the vowel-sound in 'house,' which formerly had much the same sound as that in 'loose' (as it still has in certain dialects of Northern England), was written 'ou' because that was the Norman method of representing the 'oo' sound. Later on, when printing was invented, the spelling of English became to some extent standardized. Obviously the compositors could not be allowed to spell as they liked, and rules came into being for their guidance, tho these were never rigidly applied. Many of the early printers of English books acquired their craft in Holland, which explains a certain number of eccentricities, such as the intrusion of an 'h' into 'ghost.' The appearance of printed books, with their more uniform spelling, did not, however, prevent the pronunciation from changing; as time went on the discrepancy between the written and the spoken word became so great that the former ceased, as a rule, to have the power of checking changes in the latter, or even of reducing the rate at which they proceeded. Then came the age of the etymologists, during which spelling was stereotyped into its present form.

"The 'politest authors' of that period of an all-pervading Latinity looked on those who still strove to adjust the spelling to the pronunciation as tasteless barbarians who wished to 'confound all our etimologies,' and utterly vulgarize the language. (See the *Spectator*, No. 135.) It became the fashion among men of culture to glorify Latin at the cost of their poor, homely mother-tongue, and, naturally enough, everything was done to ennoble the latter by making its words more like their Latin equivalents to look at. So 'b' reappeared in 'debt' and 'c' in perfect, tho the words had lost these letters before ever they came over with William the Conqueror."

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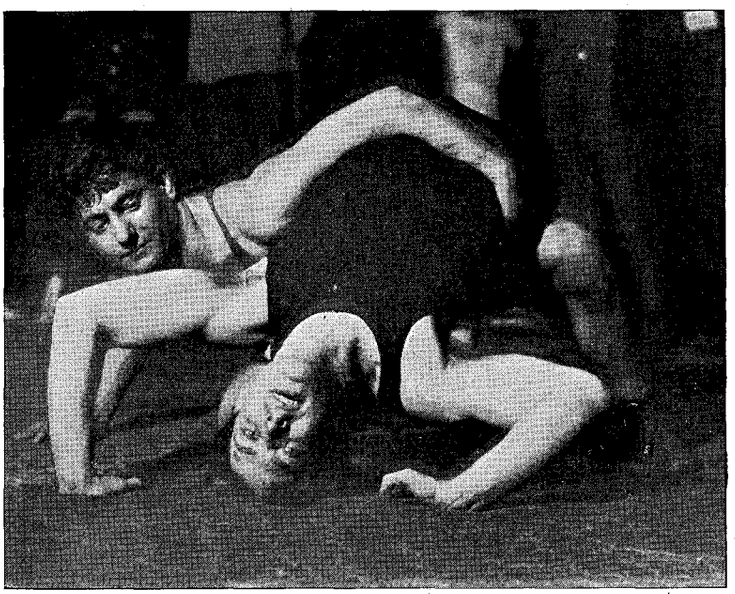
PROMOTING SOAP AND MUSIC

THAT the same methods effective in booming a baking-powder or a brand of soap may make, at least in Europe, the reputation of a musician will, perhaps, startle the unmusical, who accept, without question, the fiat that Paderewski or Hofmann or John Powell is the world's greatest pianist. The speaker delivers himself with so much assurance that to the uninitiated he seems to have access to founts of wisdom or appreciation undreamed of by the non-elect. But the sacred fount is only a money-bag, we are assured by John Powell, the young Virginian pianist, who tells, in *Musical America* (New York), how reputations are made in the European musical world. The process ought to be of interest to us, since we are prone to accept what is any way widely asserted on the other side. "Sales of musical wares are promoted in some European centers" quite in the manner of the promotion of groceries, declares Mr. Powell. An artist who happens to have a strong financial backing may take several thousand dollars to a manager with the injunction, "Here is $20,000 — take this and make me a reputation in this city." The promoter may only use a third of this amount in making the reputation of the artist, says Mr. Powell, but if he could not have at least $5,000 for himself he would not undertake the job. Mr. Powell rehearses a story that he read in a popular American publication that exactly furnishes the analogy:



From "Musical America."

POWELL, THE WRESTLING PIANIST.

Piano practise is all he needs to keep him in form to meet most comers, as was recently shown in a New York gymnasium. Here he is photographed wrong side up.

"According to this yarn, a young man had become a traveling salesman for a brand of canned groceries and his territory was a section of the United States where rival brands of goods were much better established. As his employers did not seem disposed to boom their products in this section by advertising, the young man prepared a set of booklets, outlining the merits of each article in his 'line.' These he did not distribute to the dealers, but to the actual consumers in each town, going from house to house and leaving with his booklets a verbal bid for patronage.

"Most important of the salesman's aids, however, was a little band of 'boosters' which he organized in each city. Their duty was to talk up the virtues of this brand of canned goods, for which they were to receive a compensation in the form of a percentage on the sale of these goods in their town. As a result of these methods, the dealers in the various cities began to order this certain brand in larger quantities, until eventually it became the favorite brand of that section, with results of promotion, partnership, etc., for the adroit young salesman."

The reputation acquired by similar methods for the musician "will last as long as the money lasts, and probably longer," he admits. This is how it is done:

"In the first place, the name of the new artist will be on the promoter's lips continually. Every other musician will be assured that 'So-and-So' is the greatest living pianist or that 'What's-His-Name' is the only real violinist.

"The most subtle factor in the making of the artist's reputation is a coterie of so-called music lovers, who spread the evangel of the new artist's fame in a manner similar to the 'boosters' of our friend, the grocery salesman. So unseen are the wires by which these persons are worked and so closely are they knit together, that it is impossible for an outsider to place his finger on them and say, '*These* are the employees of the reputation trust.'

"Call them a 'free list,' if you choose, the fact remains that some time before the artist has even appeared in the city these supposedly disinterested advance couriers go around insinuatingly with such remarks as 'Wait until you hear "Such-and-Such," he is superb.' As these persons are supposed to be musical authorities, the suggestion germ gets in its work, and by the time the artist actually makes his appearance the less informed concert-goers are almost afraid to pronounce his work as being below the advance estimates of the 'boosters.'

"It is quite evident, therefore, that the last thing in the world to be welcomed by this reputation trust would be a widespread creation of real music appreciators. If the general public had a definite standard from which to judge the work of artists, the advance puffery of the 'boosters' would be of merely temporary value, for the public would simply set this praise aside upon hearing the performer, in case he proved unworthy. Nor would the seed of suggestion find fertile soil, for the simple reason that each music lover would be sufficient unto himself when it came to passing judgment."

Mr. Powell gives other curious side-lights on the psychology of the musical world. We are indifferent to our own pianists through an innate "tendency to desire all the good things in music one sees one's neighbor enjoying." It seems true the world over. Berlin "notices," he declares, "do not do an artist any good in Berlin, but he takes them to London, while the London criticisms have weight in Vienna, and so on." Whistler said in his famous lecture "Ten o'Clock": "There never was an artistic age; there never was an artistic people." Mr. Powell, perhaps in unconscious imitation, declares, "There is no such thing as a real musical public anywhere in the world." Elaborating the dictum in this way:

"We have yet to find a real musical public in any of our music centers. There are a number of persons in each city who do appreciate good music, and they are the ones whose education and instinct make it possible for them to get the best *out* of music. Other people know that it is nice to listen to music and like to have their ears 'tickled,' but such appreciation as they have is mostly a matter of suggestion.

"Those persons who *do* know what good music means may or may not be on the fringe of what is called 'society.' Individuals in this inner sphere who belong to the 'ear-tickling' class are apt to realize that being posted on musical affairs is quite the 'proper thing.' What is more natural, then, than that they should avail themselves of the guidance of acquaintances whom they believe to be well informed. If the latter have social ambitions, they will jump at the chance of becoming musical mentors to persons whose friendship will be so valuable.

"That is where the element of suggestion comes in, conscious suggestion, in this case. To be sure, you may insist that this is an extreme case, but there are every-day examples of unconscious musical suggestion. All this suggestion, whether intentional or unconscious, can scarcely help having something of a lasting effect—even upon humans so nearly lacking in souls as the more shallow social butterflies."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

MR. BRYAN'S RELIGIOUS WORK

THAT the Secretary of State is "a force for moral and religious life quite beyond any other man among his fifty thousand fellow citizens," is asserted without qualification by a clergyman of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Bryan is a case of the prophet honored at home. He is "a model as a citizen and as a neighbor." He seems to have been a normally developed Christian boy, says the Rev. Thomas M. Shipherd in *The Congregationalist* (Boston). At fourteen he declared his faith, and from that time till now he has worked at this profession as he was given to understand it. We read:

"His has been an intuitive and positive faith. His interest in religion has been intellectual only as he has found arguments to buttress the faith that was in him.

"For him there are no intellectual difficulties—the soul of religion in its simplest forms was in him and is unshaken to this day. Doubt seems never to have dwelt in him, as is the case with many men. His participation in church work and life does not suffer vacation moods. He gives a tenth of his income to the work of the Kingdom. He has probably given more money, quietly and without special urging, to church-building enterprises in the city of Lincoln than any other citizen. He has done this in a way that has kept the fact from public knowledge.

"It is with undisguised pride that he will tell you that he holds the membership of longest continuous standing in the local Y. M. C. A. He keeps in the building a room which he uses very occasionally and which he provides as a guest-room at the disposal of the association. Not only have a great number of the religious organizations benefited by his generosity, but every public enterprise of importance appeals first to Mr. Bryan. . . .

"So far as one can discover, Mr. Bryan has no spendthrift habits save that of the beneficent citizen and the tithing Christian. No more unassuming citizen walks the streets of Lincoln or rides in its street-cars. There seems to be no craving for luxury, no concern for pretense. He is as open to approach as an unspoiled child. As he has a feeling for an audience and an intuition that guides him to a response from it, so he has a feeling for an individual and comes into sure comradeship with individuals. There is more than shallow policy, for herein lies the genius of the man, he is infected with an unyielding interest in folks. He is a good fellow because he likes fellows as he likes nothing else."

Mr. Bryan is a Presbyterian, but the little Methodist Church near his home at Normal often sees him. "His tolerably wide hand-shaking experience has not wearied or sickened him of plain folks." He is ever ready to defend the proposition, that the small village church is an institution more valuable, more Christian, than the stately, pretentious, chilled city church. Further:

"The children were brought up in the little neighborhood church; the mother long had a class of young people in the Bible school. One child has since become an Episcopalian and one a Congregationalist, while Mr. and Mrs. Bryan give their immediate support to the Westminster Presbyterian Church in South Lincoln that they may aid the new enterprise that went out from the mother church down town.

"In the establishment of a university pastorate by the Presbyterian Church three years ago, Mr. Bryan was a prime mover and a chief supporter. His word at the Congregational conference last year was effective in starting some of the slower brethren to the same end, and so the establishment of a university pastor for Congregational students at the State school is in a measure due to his influence.

"It is probably true that the Presbyterian Church at large would name him as their first layman, and yet he is like the laymen generally in this part of the country, he has no absorbed or exclusive interest in the Presbyterian Church as such. He is first a Presbyterian because this Church was his *alma mater*, but his prime interest is in the Kingdom and the Kingdom motive."

THE PULPIT AND THE "NEW DANCES"

THE DANCE CRAZE has awakened the denunciations of the pulpit, and only a week or two ago the historic rostrum of Henry Ward Beecher, as well as Catholic pulpits in Brooklyn and Montclair, heard these dances condemned. We should not venture to say there was a parallel in the case of giving a dog a bad name and killing him; but anything named a "turkey trot" could not emerge with credit. The Montclair clergyman, the Rev. Father William A. Brothers, declared that "indulgence in the turkey trot, the tango, and other objectionable modern dances is as much a violation of the seventh commandment as adultery." Father Brothers, to be sure, admitted he had not seen any of these dances in question, but he knows from the descriptions of them that they are indecent. Both the Catholic clergymen backed their arguments by reading an editorial on the subject printed in the New York *Sun*. Father Donnelly, of Brooklyn, enforced the effect of his reading by saying: "Now that does not come from a church paper, that is not from *The Catholic Times*, nor any other organ of the Church, but from a non-sectarian paper, one might call it a pagan paper." If newspapers are "so stirred up by the terrible conditions existing," he asks, "what should we of the Church think; what must be the truth; what must be our duty?" The editorial in question was named "The Revolt of Decency," and ran thus:

"That the police authorities of New York should be driven to a close inspection of the many dance halls now open to those whose idle or weak dispositions have drawn them to the miscalled 'new dances' was inevitable. Great as is the popularity of these graceless contortions and numerous tho their practitioners are, there remain a saving intelligence and morality in the community which recognize their significance and loathe their indecency.

"Let the seemingly incredible protestations that innocence and virtue may indulge in these excesses without realization of their origin and meaning be accepted. Politeness and optimism dictate this insult to intelligence. There remains on those possessing knowledge and conscience the inescapable duty of protecting the ignorant and the weak as much from their folly as from the designs of the vicious. The task is to exert every influence to prevent the loss of such ground as has been gained by society in its history-long struggle for moral progress, a loss that is inevitable if such dances as are now under consideration are tolerated.

"Far from being 'new,' these dances are a reversion to the grossest practises of savage man. They are based on the primitive motive of the orgies enjoyed by the aboriginal inhabitants of every uncivilized land. Their movements and steps have been described with exactitude by explorers and missionaries to those peoples we are accustomed to regard as inferior. The culminating extravagances are identical with the ends sought by the benighted heathen, save only that the heathen is redeemed by a frankness of terminology and conduct that has not yet been attained here.

"Preserved through all the ages by the habitués of low resorts, by strumpets and their patrons, these dances have never lost their original reason for existence or been deprived of their appeal to the profligate and the debased. To-day, whether practised in the lowest brothel or in surroundings more expensive, they retain without change their meaning and are unmodified in their effect. That for a moment persons of respectable antecedents have injudiciously endured their introduction in places where decorum guards chastity has not changed their nature or obscured their menace.

"Official intervention, the blow society instinctively strikes for self-preservation, can do no more than circumscribe the field of sordid exploitation of mankind's basest passions and weaknesses. Yet, restricted tho the field of its usefulness is, it indicates wide-spread recognition of the necessity of preserving those standards of conduct that irk the reckless, . . . who in their folly forget that evil communications corrupt good manners."

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THE "WAYS OF GOD" IN STORM AND FLOOD

ON EASTER SUNDAY "the choirs of Omaha sang 'I Know that My Redeemer Liveth,' and the whirling storm drowned out the anthem." True it is, continues *The Christian Century* (Chicago, Disciples of Christ), that "Nature, howling in the demon of the gale, Nature exulting in the fury of the fire, Nature dragging the great ship down into the black abyss, Nature overwhelming cities with the rushing flood, does not of herself assure us a sufficiently good God to satisfy the needs of a time when men sit in the midst of desolation." Yet this paper goes on to declare that the very doubt which overcomes believers in the face of such catastrophes as those which devastated the Middle West, is itself "an appeal to a goodness higher than nature," "a cry to the God that veils a smiling goodness behind the calamities of life." So, with the thousand ministers who, the Chicago *Advance* (Congregationalist) tells us, had to interpret "the strange ways of God" in their pulpits the Sunday after Easter, the editors of the church weeklies firmly assert their "new sense of the reality of that which can not be swept away by wind or flood." And such papers as *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia) stand with their Christian contemporaries, voicing the belief that, as the New York *Christian Work and Evangelist* puts it:

"Such an accident as this, revealing, as it does, the impotency of man against nature, drives us back upon the higher things. There is no secure and safe resting-place outside of God. The failure of science, in these crises, drives us back upon faith."

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SURVIVORS IN LINE FOR FOOD.

The Dayton Convent of Sacraments used as a relief depot, one of many Church buildings in the flood-swept region to be devoted to the practical needs of the hour.

But there are also those who see in "the helplessness of man, when opposed by these forces," not a reason for faith, but a conclusive argument against all belief in God. The editor of the New York Freethought weekly, *The Truth Seeker*, found an item in an Ohio daily telling how the only thing left in a certain wrecked apartment was "a scriptural text, framed and still hanging pathetically on a patch of miraculously preserved wall space. The placard read:

THE LORD
HATH BEEN
REMINDFUL
OF US."

This the writer simply labels "a piece of irony," but on his editorial page he takes up a serious argument, from which we quote a few characteristic sentences:

"The idea of a benevolent deity, of unlimited power, permitting these things to occur, involving as they do the destruction of uncounted lives with unmeasured suffering, gives the intellect such a wrench that we wonder how any one can accept it and continue sane. . . .

"Hurricanes that lay a city low are followed by frost and snow that increase human suffering. After floods come hunger and disease. Nature, or 'nature's God,' is inexorable. It has no relief corps. The survivors must bury the dead and care for the living. Mercy and humanity are manifested only by man. God is sleeping or on a journey or has turned aside. Religion has failed; prayer is useless, and the resort is to medical and sanitary science—both infidel and unbelieving as regards the efficacy of prayer and intervention of Providence. . . . . .

"The delusion which lies at the foundation of religion and the Christian system is swept from the minds of all rational beings by the events that occurred Easter Sunday and since."

But such catastrophes, concludes *The Universalist Leader*

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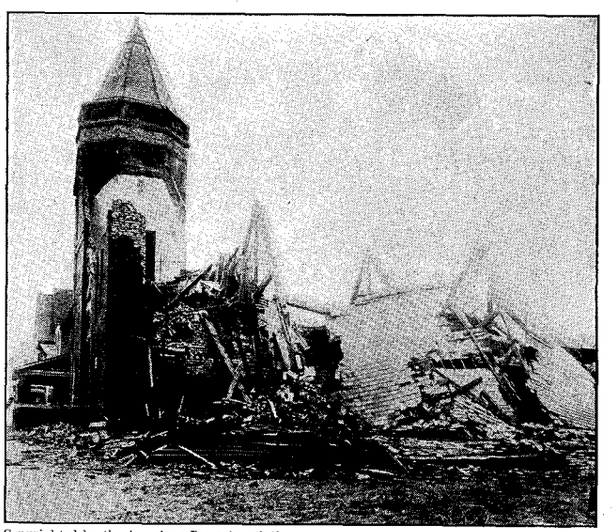
SACRED HEART ACADEMY, OMAHA.



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PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OMAHA.

THE CHURCH IN FLOOD AND WHIRLWIND.

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(Boston), are simply "facts in the development of the world," and who are we to characterize them finally as either good or bad? Indeed, such a disaster has certain good results, thinks the Pittsburg *United Presbyterian*. Men's characters are developed, their faith is tested, they are brought into closer fellowship with each other, they "come to have a better appreciation of safety"; "thus through a great sorrow does God sometimes open a life for his own entrance." These blessings are noted by President Ozora S. Davis, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, in *The Advance*, and he continues:

"It is not too much to say that the world will not be the same world again since the national disaster through which we have just passed. There will be a little finer temper of compassion among our people. Little children will remember what they have heard and read; and the final impression will not be that terrible storms came to wreck the homes of people who thought that they were safe; it will gather rather around the fact that when many people were hungry and cold many other people gave money and food and clothing that they might help the sufferers. This will be the permanent and beautiful memory of the great experience. It is a priceless blessing when a nation passes through a great common anguish and finds itself recovering with the mood of sympathy become a little more deep and permanent as a result. The price is indeed great; but the result is very precious.

"There is one other aspect in which man appears as a result of the experience of a national disaster which is still more noteworthy. Not every person, but a great number of persons come through such a trial and still are able to refer not only the events that bless but also the risks that bring disaster to a final source in a God of love. . . . They see that it is better to be endowed with the power to take the risk than it would be to remain shielded from all possible dangers and forbidden to exercise human powers against the elemental forces of one's surroundings."

Some of the flooded cities were built in dangerous locations, and part of the flood's violence is attributed to Ohio's old canal system and its many weak reservoirs, ready to give way and swell the torrent. So man was not entirely blameless. "Floods of Godless Men" is the name found for these catastrophes by Mr. Louis F. Post's single-tax weekly, the Chicago *Public:*

"Trace those floods back to their physical causes, and you trace them to moral causes. Scrutinize those moral causes, and you find them to consist of that deadly love for unearned dollars from which none of us is entirely free, and a wicked indifference to common rights, of which all of us are in some measure guilty.

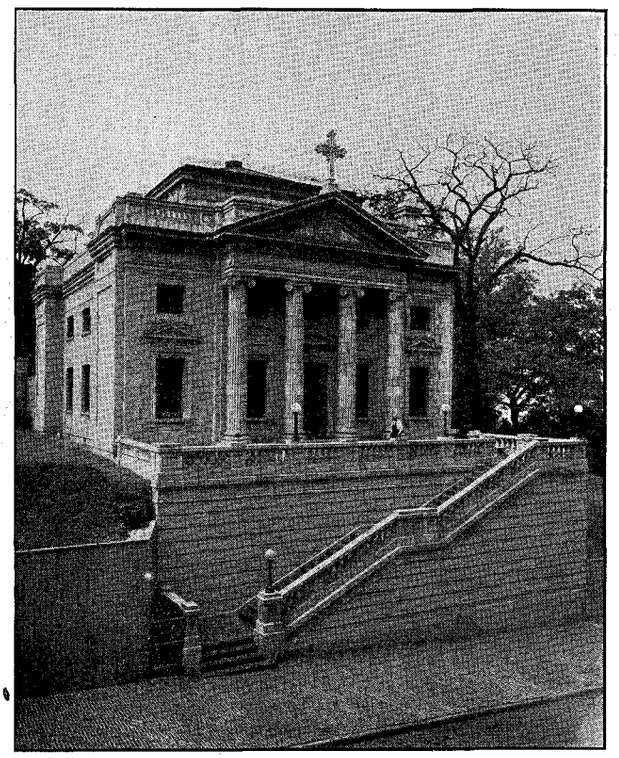
"They are the 'floods of godless men'—of the unrighteousness that is in all men. . . . To stay the 'floods of godless men' our 'godless men' must be reduced to order. To make physical laws serve us well we must hitch them to the moral law."

If this be so, says *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), to which a similar thought occurs:

"Such unprecedented calamities may awaken the people of America to a new moral consciousness and sensitiveness, and turn their thoughts from exclusive devotion to material interests to a new devotion to the welfare of humanity."

A CHURCH FOR SPANISH WORSHIPERS

ANOTHER LINK with Spain, our former bitter enemy in the late Cuban unpleasantness, will be forged on April 20, when the Spanish Church of Our Lady of Hope will be dedicated. This is the only church in New York built especially for Spanish-speaking people, tho there is a Spanish chapel—Our Lady of Guadaloupe—in West Fourteenth Street, built in 1902, and really the parent of the new structure. Both parishes are under the care of the Augustinian Fathers of the Assumption. One interesting thing about the appointments of the new church, which are lavish and beautiful, is that the King of Spain and many non-Catholics have contributed to the decorations. In *The Catholic News* (New York) we read:



OUR LADY OF HOPE.

This church, whose sanctuary lamp is a gift from King Alfonso, is the only one for Spanish worshipers in New York.

"The new uptown church is a gem of architectural beauty, in a setting of unusually magnificent surroundings, including majestic buildings and beautiful terraces, and overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson River, with the Palisades of New Jersey in the distance. The church was dedicated to Nuestra Señora de la Esperanza (Our Lady of Hope). It stands on a high terrace and is approached by a flight of thirty stone steps. The church itself is rather small, having a seating capacity of only 500, including the gallery, but what it lacks in size it makes up fully in the splendor of its furnishings and decoration. The interior decorations are gold and dark green. The altars and sanctuary rail are of pure marble of exquisite design. They were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield. The fourteen costly Stations of the Cross were given by Thomas F. Ryan.

"The elaborate golden sanctuary lamp is the gift of Alfonso, King of Spain. It is a facsimile of the lamp in the cupola of the Church of San Antonio de la Florida in Madrid. The original was made by the famous Goya, and the replica is by a priest, the Rev. Felix Granda, of Madrid. The lamp contains the coat of arms of the Spanish King with a message of dedication from him. The chains on which it is suspended are imitations, on a much larger scale, of the chains of the decoration of the Golden Fleece, which the Pope awards each year. The whole is surmounted with the crown of the King of Spain.

"All the other furnishings of the church were donated, many of the donors being non-Catholics. The church's chief benefactor is Archer M. Huntington, a son of the late Collis P. Huntington. Mr. Huntington, who is not a Catholic, not only gave the ground for the new church, but also contributed $30,000 towards its erection. Mr. Huntington, who is a lover of Spanish literature and art, is also the most active and prominent member and greatest benefactor of the Hispanic American Society, whose magnificent building forms a part of the square on which the new church is located.

"Miss Maria de Barril has been interested in the new church since its inception. She raised $45,000 for the purpose of decorating the edifice and also supplied the handsome stained-glass skylight, which forms the greater part of the ceiling and contains the coats of arms of the Archbishops of Spain and South America. Other benefactors were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, whose death occurred a few days ago, Amos F. Enos, and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan.

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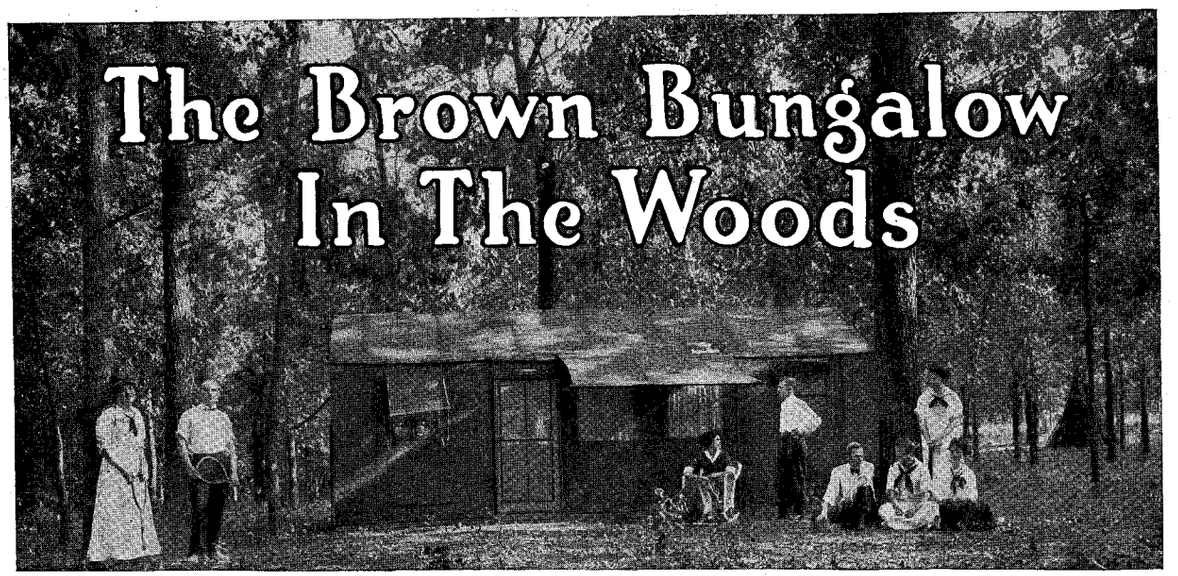


SOMEWHERE in the woods or on the grassy shore of some lake or river, there is a knoll or grove of trees that, to you is one of the most beautiful spots that you have ever seen. Why not spend the summer there? It makes no difference **where** it is—you can pick out just the wanted place; where the train or car service suits you; where you can go by Auto or Motorcycle if you wish; it matters not—**wherever** you wish to go you can do so if you own a

Kenyon Take Down House

THE LITTLE BROWN BUNGALOW THAT

Costs Less Than a Summer's Rent

Being portable and easily erected, it can be shipped or carted anywhere, erected in a few hours and is easily taken down for re-shipment.

An abundance of fresh air comes in through the spacious windows, which are equipped with awnings and rust-proof screens.

Its Perfect Ventilation allows a free circulation of outside air, even in inclement weather, when the storm blinds are drawn tight.

Polished Hardwood Floors add to the attractiveness of the interior and make the bungalow both sanitary and easy to keep clean.

Germ Proof Treatment of all parts keeps out insects and vermin and renders the entire house exceptionally hygienic.

Its Independence of Permanent Foundations adds to its portability and your summer home may be located wherever YOU wish it and not where the landlord or hotelkeeper desired it.

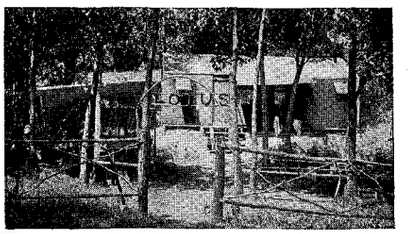
TWENTY-FIVE SIZES in stock—A house for every requirement. Shipment the day orders are received.

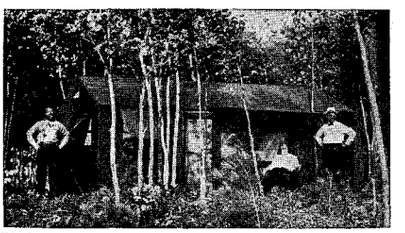
Over ten thousand satisfied users testify to the exceptional merit of this house. One hundred stores in the largest cities of the United States and Canada display, sell and guarantee these perfect summer homes.

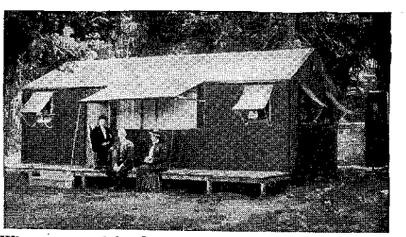
The Kenyon Bungalow Book Sent Free

The Kenyon Bungalow Book with its beautiful illustrations will explain how you too can spend a perfect summer, a more enjoyable and far healthier summer than you have ever spent before. Write us for this book; it will be sent free upon request.

The coziest of all retreats when the sun is burning hot.


Where a woodland dell is your own private garden.


With the fresh pure air of the woods and the odors sweet of birch and pine.


Where your friends come; to find you passing a perfect summer.

THE R. L. KENYON CO., 303 ALBERT STREET, WAUKESHA, WIS.

MAKERS OF THE LITTLE BROWN BUNGALOWS.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NOVELS OF THE SEASON

Locke, William J. Stella Maris. Pp. 357. New York and London: John Lane Company. $1.35.

Again Mr. Locke has surprized us by his inventive genius. "Stella Maris" will add to his reputation. His characters and his plots are never trite, but his most ardent admirers will wonder at this new evidence of his power of invention.

Stella Blount, the "star of the sea," believes herself, and is believed by all, to be a hopelessly incurable invalid, unable even to lift her head from the pillow, but she has such a wonderfully sweet nature that her room has come to be a sort of "holy of holies," from which every unlovely thought and impulse is banished and she is adored by all who know or serve her. The aunt and uncle who guard her home and fortune never let their daily bickerings penetrate her sanctum. Her two best friends, John Risca, journalist, "Great High Belovedest," and Walter Herold, actor, "Great High Favorite," have catered to her happiness with almost religious reverence. It sounds like an impossible situation, but under Mr. Locke's magic power it becomes beautifully plausible.

Stella is not the only unique character in the book. John Risca had concealed from his dainty friend the sordid details of his marriage, his wife's imprisonment for cruelty to "Unity Blake," and his subsequent adoption of the poor little orphan as an act of restitution. Every one had concealed from her all that was not pure and good in life, so when she is cured has to take her place in the world and must face its tragic facts. There are passionate experiences and dramatic situations which cause many heartaches and much bewilderment.

The lovely friendship between Walter Herold and John stands fast through their unconscious rivalry for Stella's love. Poor little Unity Blake learns to love and suffer in silence, until she sees a way to rid her beloved "guardian" of the curse of his life, and in so doing gives up her own. There is every charm in the story, from the bewitching and delicate touch with which Stella's character is sketched to the rugged strength of a man's friendship and the passionate, dramatic thrill of the tragedy in John's life.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. The Mating of Lydia. Pp. 512. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. $1.35.

It would be difficult to explain adequately the satisfaction one gains from a perusal of Mrs. Ward's books. Her characters are decidedly human. They have ordinary characteristics and quite human faults as well as virtues, but there is a something about her stories different from others—a smoothness of narration, a logical development of plot, and a completeness of detail that closely approach perfection. The title of this new book gives no hint of the author's masterly portrayal of the miserly Melrose, a man, who, warped by disappointment in love and a consuming and absorbing love for "collecting" antique art, has let every human trait die and has fostered only the instincts of hatred, self-assertion, and ugliness. Lydia Penfield, the heroine, is a sweet, clever girl of modern attainments and ambitions, who desires to become a power through her painting. She refuses the love of young Lord Tatham, in spite of his millions and mansions, being drawn rather to the penniless young barrister Faversham. Unfortunately that young man fell under the power of old Melrose, and for a time it looked as tho his manhood and his love would be sacrificed, until tragic circumstances, which are the natural outcome of some dramatic events in the lives of all concerned, force a dénouement which satisfactorily solves all difficulties. The tremendous power of wealth over a man's soul is well illustrated by Faversham's terrible temptation, but innate nobility of character and the love of a good woman conquer in the end.

Johnson, Owen. The Sixty-first Second. Pp. 383. Illustrated by A. B. Wenzell. New York: Frederick H. Stokes Company. $1.35.

Mr. Johnson is evidently unwilling to be known only as an interpreter of school lads, even when that reputation is unassailably high. He has here made a radical departure from all former work and written a detective tale involving metropolitan "high" society and Bohemian camaraderie, all combined with an atmosphere of the financial, social, and political life of a great city. Incidentally Mr. Johnson finds here an opportunity to express his own opinions of the problems and questions of the day. Even the reader who finds some of the situations a bit too strong for credibility will be attracted by an unusual and original detective story. Many types of character are introduced and made a vital force in the development of the story which moves rapidly and dramatically through sensational and thrilling scenes. Rita Kildaire's wealth and beauty had been enough to make her "accepted," and when at a Bohemian chafing-dish supper she misses a thirty-thousand-dollar ruby ring, she locks the door, turns out the light and insists that it must be returned before she counts one hundred. Every one hears the click of the metal on the table at the sixty-first count, but when the lights are turned on there is no ring. We hate to think that some of the conditions described are typical of New York society, but we become intensely interested in the commanding figure of John Slade and his wonderful progress in business and love. In spite of an assurance to the contrary, the great detective who finally solves the mystery seems to the reader like a well-known and prominent member of the force.

Porter, Eleanor H. Pollyanna. Pp. 310. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. Illustrations by Stockton Mulford. 1913. $1.25.

Pollyanna's father was a missionary minister. His little daughter had known little outside his love except the "Ladies' Aid," and what came to her out of "the barrel." One Christmas when she longed for a doll, the barrel yielded only a pair of crutches and father invented a game—the game of being glad, this time glad because

(*Continued on page* 900)

Yes, Madam,

there's a big demand for

The New Food Drink

INSTANT POSTUM

and the capacity of the factories at Battle Creek has been more than trebled within the past year.

"There's a Reason"

Instant Postum is just regular Postum so processed that only the soluble portions are retained.

No Boiling

A level teaspoonful in a cup with hot water, sugar, and enough cream to change the color to golden brown, produces ***instantly*** a perfect beverage having delicious taste and aroma.

Postum is absolutely free from the coffee drug, *caffeine*, or any other harmful ingredient—

But it **does** contain the vital food elements stored in wheat which nature uses for the sure rebuilding of the gray matter in the nerve cells.

Instant Postum is sold by grocers everywhere.

A 5-cup trial tin sent for grocer's name and 2c. stamp for postage.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,
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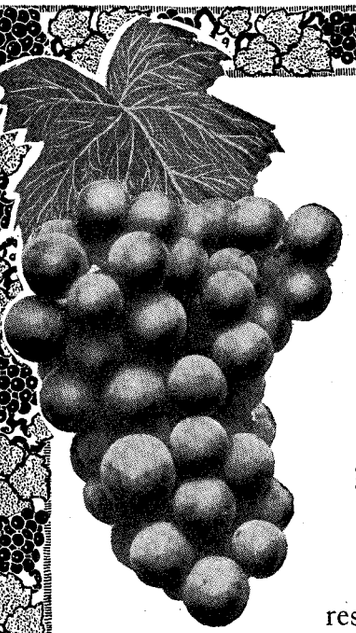


"Do more than ask for Grape Juice—say *WELCH'S* and *GET IT!*"

FROM a dozen bottles in 1869 the present grape juice industry has grown. The first grape juice offered for sale was "put up" by Dr. Welch, and was then called "unfermented wine."

As the pioneer work and advertising of WELCH'S brought results, others entered the field, and to many of the "others" grape juice is a side line. With us it is everything. We study, think and work to one end—the production of

Welch's

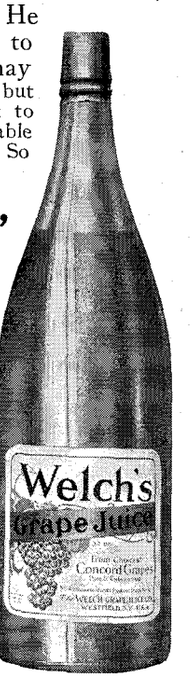
"The National Drink"

Our advertising had to be educational. We had to create the market. The Welch ideals that were back of the original idea have proven practicable. Dr. C. E. Welch, who was associated with his father in those early days, shares with his sons the ownership and management of the business today.

The increasing popularity of grape juice for home use and as a beverage requires that you discriminate. It is true that to many people "grape juice" and "Welch's" are synonymous, but it is worth your while to be specific.

Perhaps, like many others, you have gone to a dealer *thinking* "Welch's," but in *ordering* have said "grape juice," with disappointing results when you opened the package.

Your dealer, if he is worthy of confidence, will give you what you ask for. He may have some "grape juice" to "work off," or a larger profit may cause him to push "grape juice"—but if you *say* "WELCH'S" you ought to get it. It is hard to find a dependable dealer who does not have Welch's. So we say:



"Do more than ask for Grape Juice—say *Welch's* and *GET IT!*"

The Concords for Welch's must pass as particular a test as you would make in selecting them for table use. Our inspection begins with the vineyards, and we pay a bonus for grapes that meet our quality standard, rejecting all others. We wash our grapes and go to other extremes to secure cleanliness. No one could be more careful.

The Welch process is a development. By experience and by experiments in our laboratory we know that through improved methods (many of them exclusive with us) Welch's supplies the pure, fresh juice of the choicest Concords. From cluster to bottle the process is clean, quick and sanitary at every step.

Buy Welch's by the case and keep a supply in the house. Make it your first thought when you entertain.

If unable to get WELCH'S of your dealer, we will send a trial dozen pints for $3, express prepaid east of Omaha. 4-oz bottle by mail, 10c. Booklet of recipes free.

The Welch Grape Juice Company

Westfield, New York

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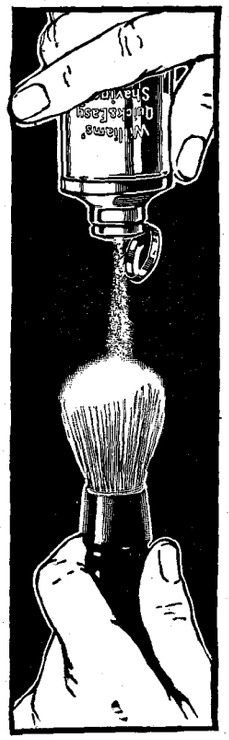
Williams' Shaving Powder



It's just as easy to shave in a hurry as it is to take your time—with Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder. The quick action of the creamy and abundant lather is only equalled by the handy snap-open, snap-shut action of the hinged-cover box.

FOUR FORMS OF THE SAME GOOD QUALITY:

Williams'

Shaving Stick, Hinged-cover Nickeled Box
Holder-Top Shaving Stick
Shaving Powder, Hinged-cover Nickeled Box
Shaving Cream (in tubes)

SPECIAL OFFER

Men's Combination Package

consisting of a liberal trial sample of Williams' Holder-Top Shaving Stick, Shaving Powder, Shaving Cream, Jersey Cream Toilet Soap, Violet Talc Powder and Dental Cream. Postpaid for 24c in stamps. A single sample of either of the above articles sent for 4c in stamps. Address

The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 898)

she didn't need the crutches. When father died, the "Ladies' Aid" sent Pollyanna to Aunt Polly, who received her simply because she considered it her "Christian duty" and treated her accordingly. In spite of her cold reception and her aunt's crabbed ways, Polly continued to play the "game" and won the hearts of every one with whom she came in contact. Love tangles of long standing are straightened out by the loving fingers of this winsome little maiden, who turns undeserved punishment into cause for rejoicing. Many pathetic, as well as humorous, incidents are related of her progress in the little town. It is a story of the wonders worked by a sunny disposition and shows the far-reaching influence of a child's love. Dr. Chilton described her thus: "As near as I can find out, it is an overwhelming, unquenchable gladness for everything that has happened or is going to happen. I wish I could prescribe her and buy her as I would a box of pills." It is a wholesome, charming book, moral, but not "preachy." The scenes develop naturally under the influence of Pollyanna's naive freshness and her irresistible individuality.

Bowen, Robert Adger. Uncharted Seas. Pp 401. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. $1.35.

"The Uncharted Seas" of a woman's life prove to have been very stormy in this novel by Mr. Bowen. The ship of Theodosia Berrisford's life barely escaped shipwreck; it came into smooth waters after harrowing experiences involving great dangers. We have heard of provincial towns whose inhabitants looked with intolerance on the stage, but the women of "Danderton" exceeded all known bounds of rudeness when Madame Carola came to dwell among them. One exception to this opposition was Theodosia, who determined to be friendly even in defiance of her mother, who for some secret reason had permitted her daughter no friends except their neighbors, Vivian Earle and his mother. Camilla Berrisford's blindness did not excuse her for her treatment of the lovely "Dosia." Not even the facts that develop later prove an adequate reason for such selfish brutality. With the coming of Madame Carola and her agent, Max Revell, the placid waters are stirred. Dramatic scenes follow one another in quick succession. Camilla, in anger, finally reveals Dosia's irregular birth and the link that binds her to Madame Carola, but the reader has to go through some thrilling and dramatic situations before the mysteries are all solved and the skies cleared. Mr. Bowen has written a very readable love story, in which are some disagreeable characters.

Sedgwick, Anne Douglas. The Nest. Pp. 302. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Anne Douglas Sedgwick's "Tante" has enjoyed such unusual popularity that it has seemed best to issue in book form some of her short stories which have appeared in a few of the best magazines. This collection includes, besides her latest, her first attempt, "Miss Jones and the Masterpiece," which she herself characterizes as "a very juvenile production." There are subtleties of psychological philosophy in her stories, a sort of inner vision of the underlying meaning of certain apparently ordinary occurrences, which mark her unique power. Her love stories dwell on the feminine tendency of being in love with love, and she shows what terrible mistakes can be made under that emotion. "The White Pagoda" is replete with a keen sense of humor and true humanity and the "suicide" is wonderfully illuminating. Warnings are not labeled as such in these fascinating tales, but the perspicacity of her mental vision and her keen satire combine to make the stories helpful as well as entertaining and technically satisfactory.

Stewart, Charles D. Finerty of the Sand-House. Pp. 156. New York: The Century Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Stewart is well known for his "Fugitive Blacksmith." These new adventures are by the same "Finerty," who cusses and discusses all questions, important or otherwise, from woman's rights to the duties of presidents, with his irresistible Irish dialect as well as his Irish wit and philosophy. Under the fun there is often a bit of serious thought, but it is given as a joke. The little stories and side comments are full of laughs. Here is one: "Th' worruld is round like an apple. An' if th' Raypublican pa-a-arthy kapes on, there ain't goin' to be no core." They are clever little stories to read aloud.

Knibbs, H. H. Stephen March's Way. Pp. 277. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.25.

The whole drama in this little book grows out of misunderstanding and fancied guilt, but its atmosphere of the Canada woods, the genuineness of the big-hearted woodsmen, are wholesome, refreshing, and full of power. John Hope, junior partner in the Hope-Townsend Lumber Company, had a daughter and a temper. Only the former was under control. In an attempt to prevent the sale of whisky to the lumbermen, John loses his temper and thinks he has killed "Slink Peters." Loyal friends hurry John away from the clutches of the law, and a Frenchman, Jean Dubois, guides him to Whisper Lake, considered by most people totally inaccessible. Stephen March is sent to find and arrest the slayer of Slink. He reaches the country at the same time when Arlis Hope makes her way to her father's side. The meeting of these two has portentous results, but the situation is retarded by John's illness; he has a bad attack of smallpox, through which Stephen nurses him. Passionate undercurrents attend this unusual condition. The action is fast and fraught with perils and thrills, but the author's knowledge of his country is clear. He makes you feel the bigness, charm, and meaning of the forest life. After the usual complications of love and suspicion, it is discovered that "Slink" was never dead. Each then comes into his reward of love, exoneration, or justification. It is a book of tense situations and human suffering.

Wells, Carolyn. The Maxwell Mystery. Pp. 302. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

This is a pleasant, but rather conventional, detective story involving the usual murder mysteries, love stories, and amateurs with "detective instincts." Finally, we have a solution by Fleming Stone, the greatest of American detectives, whose "eagle eye and massive brain" always surmount difficulties. Philip Maxwell has a

(*Continued on page* 902)

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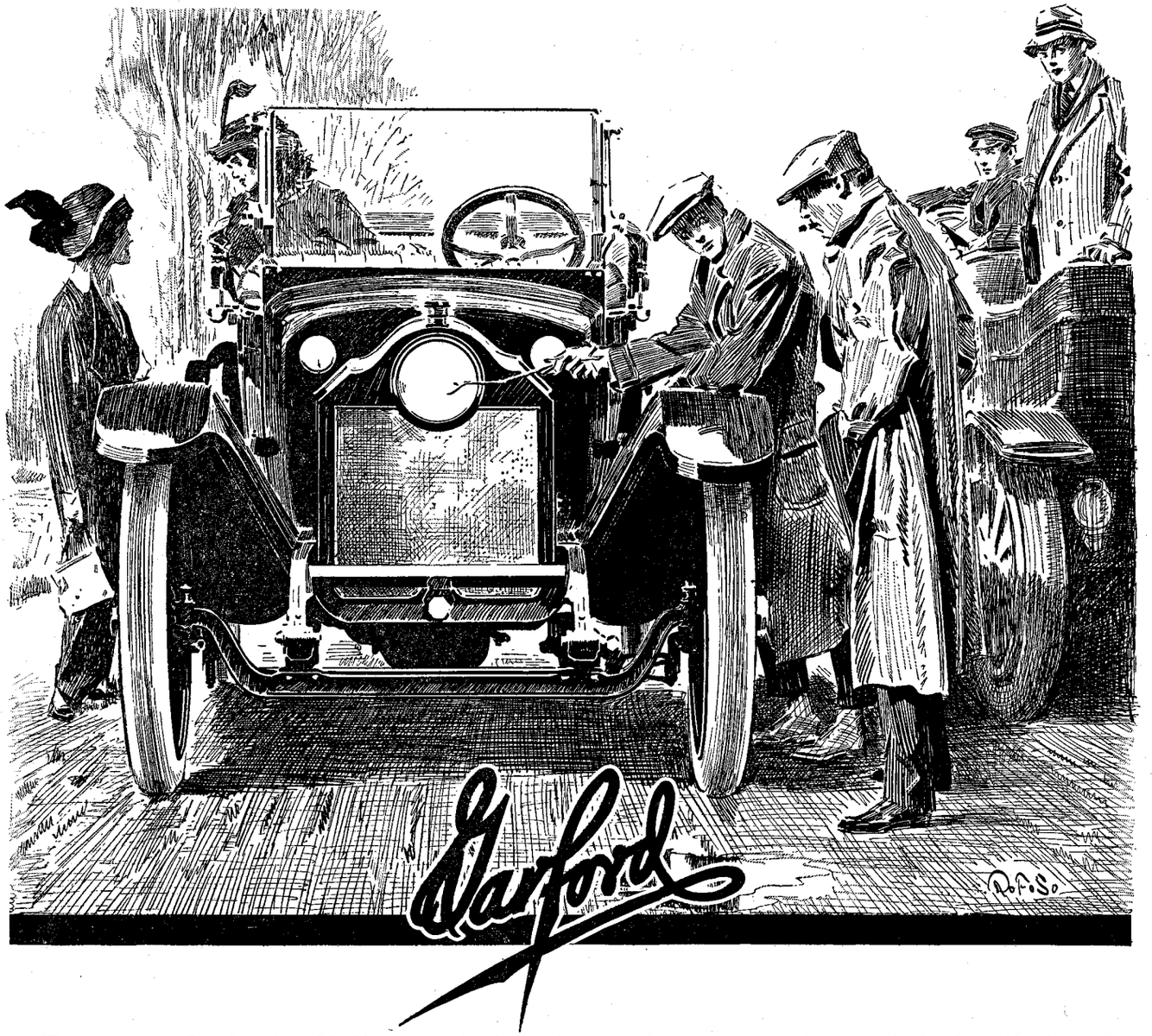

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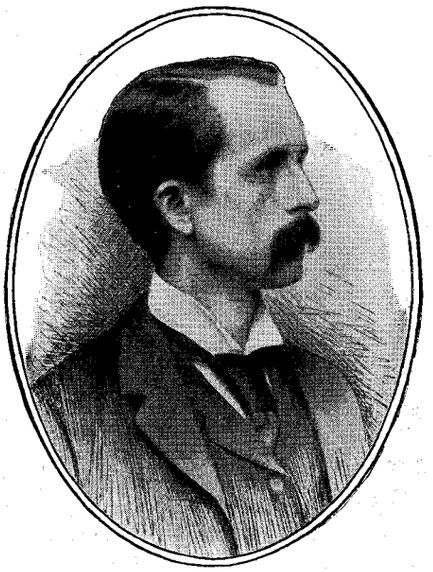

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It is in the May issue of
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 900)

house party at the home of his wealthy uncle with whom he lives, and whose heir he is, a party made up of fascinating young people and including even a "belted Earl." On the night of the big dance, Philip is found murdered and in such circumstances that almost every one in the house comes under more or less suspicion. The tracing of clues gives opportunity for the development of detective and erotic elements. The reader has a chance to make brilliant deductions for himself before the perpetrator of the crime is tracked and punished. Exciting combinations of the expected and the unexpected attend the development of the search for the criminal. The suspense keeps the interest always at fever heat.

RECENT VOLUMES OF "THE CYCLOPEDIA OF EDUCATION"

Monroe, Paul [Editor]. **The Cyclopedia of Education.** Vols. I–IV. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5 a volume.

The first volume of *The Cyclopedia of Education* was noticed in THE DIGEST for May 6, 1911 (Vol. XLII, p. 898). Since then three volumes have appeared, Vol. II (726 pp.), in October, 1911; Vol. III (682 pp.), in October, 1912; and Vol. IV (740 pp.), in March, 1913. The last topic treated in Vol. IV is *Polyhedron;* that is, the work is three-fourths or more completed.

There were 128 special contributors to Vol. I (that is, contributors who signed their articles); 119 to Vol. II, 110 to Vol. III, and 150 to Vol. IV. About half the special contributors in each volume appear again in the succeeding volume, so that the four volumes are the work of between 300 and 400 specialists, to say nothing of the unsigned articles. When one considers further the staff of departmental editors, it is apparent that the present work is representative of present-day expert knowledge in the field of education, and that it must be accepted as authoritative.

The range of the work is extraordinary. Education is treated from every point of view. Educational theories and systems of the past and present, educational bodies, past and present, men who have contributed at any time, as investigators, as scientists, as reformers, to the development of educational ideals, methods, or means, the technical vocabulary of education, of educational psychology, and of medical physiology—it would be hard to find a topic or a term connected with the science of education at any time in the history of that science which does not receive treatment.

The need and the value of the work are evident from the fact (stated in the preface of Vol. I) that of new books in recent years—one out of every 25 in America, one out of 15 in England, one out of 9 in France, and one of 7 in Germany—were works on education. A literature so bulky must be condensed if its results are to be readily accessible to the majority of teachers and to others concerned with education; and even for the best informed a systematized account of the field is helpful as a guide. The present work serves that purpose; it furnishes something about every topic related to education, and by means of cross-

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references becomes a complete text-book on every pedagogic subject.

Even to a general reader much of the matter is of interest. This is true especially of the historical articles, the descriptions of early schools and teaching, of early practises, sports, and festivals. For example, *Beating the Bounds* (I, 335), *Begging Students* (I, 340), *Boy Bishop* (I, 435), and the origin of Santa Claus, *Boarding Around of Teachers* (I, 403), *Cockfighting in Schools* (II, 41), *Medieval Gilds* (III, 107), etc. Of general interest, also, are other historical articles which give accounts of the great medieval scholars and of the great educational reformers and their work, as well as the articles on the very practical sociological problems in the recently widened field of education.

Of general and popular as well as professional interest will prove also much of the matter devoted to exposition of the educational systems and description of the chief educational institutions of the civilized world. To *Education in Germany* (III, 63), 38 pages are given; to *Education in England* (II, 459), 24 pages; *Education in France* (II, 656), 20 pages; *in Japan* (III, 518), 11 pages; *in the Philippine Islands* (IV, 674), 5 pages; and so on. The educational systems of each of the States, and of each important city in the United States as well as of the chief foreign cities, are described in some detail. One reads in detail of the different kinds of education—industrial, commercial, agricultural, etc.

The practical value of the work to those directly interested in teaching is very great. To the individual teacher it furnishes a treatment of his special subject, whatever it is, giving its history, academic status, courses in college, secondary or lower school, aims and methods, desirable equipment, etc. For superintendents and principals it discusses questions of school organization and management; for example, *City School Administration* (II, 16). For School Boards it tells of *School Architecture* (I, 183), of *Lighting* (IV, 26), *Heating* (III, 238), etc. How distinctly practical the information is appears in the article on *Blackboards* (I, 390, 4 pages), which treats of the construction and hygiene of blackboards, including discussion of the proper material and how to apply it, the proper position with reference to light, height of lower and upper edges for children of varying grades, and the proper form of tray to catch the chalk dust. (Better than any dust-tray, it seems to us, would be a moistened sponge to use as eraser; there would be no dust to float in the air or fall in a tray.) No part of its subject is too commonplace for this cyclopedia; it discusses *Cleanliness of the School Room* (II, 31) for the janitor, and *Clothing of School Children* (II, 40) for the mother.

Naturally, there is a good deal of technical matter in the work. It defines the terms of psychology and of pedagogical science (*accommodation, adaptation, adjustment, apperception*, etc.); it discusses *correlation* of studies, of school curricula with one another, of school work with life work. It considers the good and the evil of *Examinations* (II, 532), and the limitations which should protect pupils from evil effects. In the treatment of *Grading and Promotions* (III, 126), with its cross-references, teacher and principal will find suggestion and guidance.

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into these volumes is perhaps the revelation they make of the new aims and new fields that education has of late taken, or been compelled to take, to itself. As the editor states in the preface to Volume I, the school has had thrust upon it almost the entire training of the child—physical and moral as well as mental. The teacher is to many children both parent and teacher. Whether it is well that training in morals and manners should become less and less a concern of the parent and more and more a task of the school is very questionable; but the fact is that many children in America get almost no proper training in the home. Altered ideals of education further widen the field of the school. The school now takes charge of the children's play-hours, very properly recognizing the educational value of pure play. Hence in these volumes, aside from a discussion of *Gymnasium* and *Gymnastics* (III, 196, 198), with numerous cross-references, we read of *Dancing* (II, 248), of *Festivals* (II., 600), of *Games* (III, 8), and of *Play* and *Play-grounds* (IV, 725, 728). The school is more and more beginning to watch over the health of its pupils. In this matter not only teachers and other school officials, but parents as well should read these books. *Medical Inspection of Schools* (IV, 182), *Contagious Diseases* (II, 191), with cross-references, *Infectious Diseases* (III, 454), the most common school diseases, as *diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, mumps*, and likewise other diseases likely to spread among children, as *infantile paralysis, meningitis, typhoid fever, grippe, tuberculosis*, etc., and defects of sight and hearing—these topics receive treatment. The primary or grammar teacher is told what to do when a child complains of *headache*. Of *grippe* we read: "The reason that colds and grippe are so prevalent and so serious among school children in many sections of the United States is probably the habit of sleeping in closed rooms and of keeping the schoolroom hot and dry, and the fact that when a child shows symptoms of a cold, *instead of being put out of doors he is confined in the house*" (III, 183). We use italics to emphasize the fact that most parents as well as many teachers will learn something from these volumes. *Education for Parenthood* (IV, 600) is one of the topics discust. A more important matter for parent, teacher, and physician to consider is the physiological and psychological character of the period of *Adolescence* (I, 39, with cross-references).

But it is impossible here to follow to the end the series of interesting and valuable discussions which fill these pages. One notes with pleasure that they are usually fresh, broad, and practical. There is little dogmatism. Under *English Usage* (II, 483), for example, the teacher is cautioned against blind acceptance of the dogmas of a text-book: "Rhetorical and other books contain many dogmas which are often contrary both to practise and to effectiveness in language."

In mechanical execution the volumes are in the main attractive. The print is clear. Some of the illustrations ought to have been done more carefully; for instance, that of the single-handed manual alphabet (II, 260). Two very interesting tables (II, 91, 92) are almost illegible. Here and there the revision and the proof-reading are not perfect. "This kind of *a* blackboard" is not good enough English for such a work. But it must be considered that the volumes contain an immense amount of matter which is here for the first time gathered together and systematized; and the task of correlating the articles, of revising them, of supplying cross-references, and overseeing the final details of manufacture, must have been perplexing and laborious. A serious defect, it seems to us, is the failure to indicate by means of some adequate phonetic alphabet the pronunciation of foreign and technical words.

The majority of those to whom the volumes will be of greatest service will feel the need of this help. With this exception flaws in the work are negligible. The cyclopedia ought to go into every school and public library in the land, and become accessible to every teacher and every school official, and to all others who have to do with the organization, administration, or teaching-work of our schools.

THREE BOOKS ON AFRICA

Torday, E. Camp and Tramp in African Wilds. Illustrated. Map. Cloth. Pp. 316. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

This volume is the fascinating record of the adventures of one who for nearly seven years lived in the Kongo—really in it—spending most of the time in the interior in close touch with many tribes whose customs and characteristics he has delineated here. As a record of travel and experience it is exceedingly entertaining, and as anthropological material important especially since he has used a clever device for questioning the natives. Inasmuch as they commonly answer direct questions in the way which they think will please, whether the truth or not, he has first secured a portion of information and then says, "Such and such a tribe say you have this custom. Is that so?" and in the discussion which follows among the natives the truth is not hard to find.

More important is the definite attitude of appreciation for the natives which the author's experience has given him. Their real courtesy, their reliability, their fine physique, have produced in him a real affection for them. The chapter in which he gives the fruits of his experience in suggestions to other white men in Africa's hinterland is very valuable. The failures in tact, in respect for native customs, and, alas! in honesty and square dealing return on the head of the white man. "It is only by studying a man that you can understand him, and only by understanding him that you can rule him." He also says a wise word in warning missionaries against giving an agricultural or pastoral people a clerk's education.

In this African centenary year it is interesting to note that Mr. Torday succeeded in locating a cape on Lake Tanganyika which Livingstone reported and which was used as a mark for the boundary between British Central Africa and the Kongo State. Former officials had been unable to find it because the lake had receded quite a distance. Says Mr. Torday of the great explorer: "Livingstone's memory is still cherished by all who knew him,

(*Continued on page* 906)

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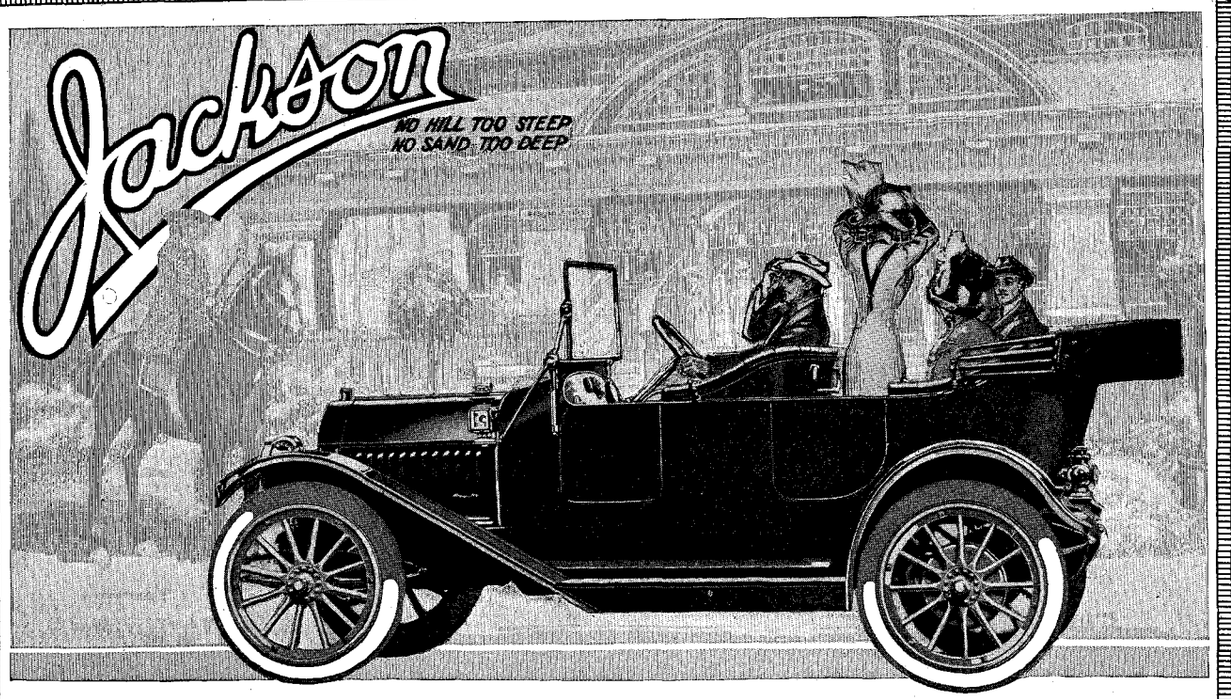

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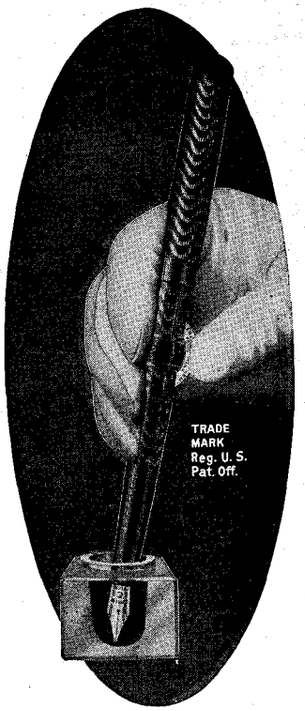

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 904)

and thus his own acts alone have erected the finest monument that any traveler can boast of."

Stevens, E. S. My Sudan Year. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 305. New York: George H. Doran Co. $3.50 net.

This book will form a very good companion to Mr. Powell's "The Last Frontier," making as it does a special study of one district in Africa in which the work of civilizing is being done with the utmost vigor. Where Mr. Powell has taken us with rapidity Miss Stevens travels with more leisure and no less vividness of narrative. Starting from Gordon's Khartoum up the Nile by paddle-wheel steamer, the writer, by unusual good fortune, was enabled to turn aside from the customary tourist trails up the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which drains a large district nearer the wilderness of native conditions than northern Sudan, and to see at first hand the venture of transforming the grassy traffic-blocking "sudd" into briquettes for fuel in an almost treeless, coalless country. This weedy mass covers a huge swamp thirty-five thousand square miles in extent which must some day contribute its share of usefulness to the world. One would think that traveling in such a district would be prosy, but far from it! Miss Stevens's narrative is full of reminiscences of the terrible days of the Mahdi, of incidents of British administration that remind one of Kipling, of bright comments on native life and customs, and of records of hunting. The chapters about Khartoum are delightful, and the reflections on education in the Sudan and the record of native songs are especially interesting. The tone of Miss Stevens's whole book marks her as an experienced writer and observer, who knows how to see and what is worth seeing and can tell the story of it worthily. To one who would know the life and atmosphere of the Sudan as it is Miss Stevens's book will be very satisfactory.

Stanley, Henry M. How I Found Livingstone. Centenary edition. With an introduction by Robert E. Speer. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

It is forty years since Stanley found Livingstone in Ujiji and a hundred since Livingstone was born. As men look back on that interval what great changes are seen to have come over the face of the world, and especially Africa itself. Europe has taken upon its shoulders the task of civilizing the Dark Continent. Empire builders are looking there for the foundation stones of their ambitious dreams. But it was Livingstone the missionary and Stanley the journalist who prepared the ground before them. Thus, tho new travel books on Africa are appearing by the score—and excellent ones, too—the record of Stanley will ever prove a classic—an Odyssey of journalistic enterprise and high endeavor. To this centenary edition (printed from the old plates and thus somewhat uneven in impression) Dr. Speer's preface serves as a connecting link to sketch briefly what has happened to Africa since Livingstone and Stanley:

—"passed like light across the darkened land,
And dying left behind them this command,
The doors are open. So let them ever stand."

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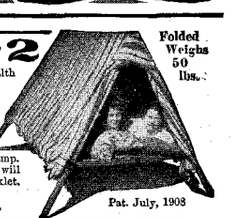

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OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

De Pratz, Claire. France from Within. Pp. 368. New York and London: Hodder & Stoughton. $2.

The author of this volume is of French blood, but she was born in England. Educated in London and Paris, she acquired the point of view of each country in judgments of the other, and was, therefore, qualified to give an interesting estimate of French character and home life. We are sometimes inclined to think of Paris as the "music-hall of the world," where licentious amusements can always be found. Such places, however, the writer asserts, are not frequented by real Parisians, but are designed and managed wholly for tourists as a business proposition. The French people are described to us as essentially and fundamentally feminine, tender, and gay, always adaptable and willing to learn from others, but in their home life they are not easy of approach. A foreigner rarely sees the intimate life home or learns to know the real French man or French woman. Naturally every nation has customs and rules peculiar to itself. This book attempts to remove our unjust misunderstanding of the modern Frenchwoman. She is "the noblest force in her country," and the best friend and counselor of her husband. The book contains an intensive and interesting study of such subjects as marriage, divorce, the *jeune fille*, the bachelor woman, the housekeeper, and the maid.

McCracken, Elizabeth. The American Child. Pp. 191. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

We have grown accustomed to the phrase,—"Children don't behave as they used to." We have accepted this confession with an air of—"'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true"; but here is a book that dares to assert the contrary, and to praise the American child at home, at play, in the country, in school and at church. This sounds like "a large order," but when one reads of the circumstances that have produced present conditions, we realize that parents of to-day are responsible for the change, which is not a deterioration but a reciprocity of advantages, and that children are now treated as intelligent companions, not as inferiors. The style of the book is easy and convincing. The author quotes from personal experiences with children of different ages, so that the narrative has life and natural color. From these pages the reader will gain comprehension and affectionate regard for the needs of the child and an appreciation of all that he can offer in the way of development and pleasure in the bringing out of individuality and specialized aptitude. The intolerant person who is childless will find much to enjoy in this little volume which should change his point of view.

Patrick, Mary Mills. Sappho and the Island of Lesbos. Pp. 180. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.25.

This little volume, written for "lovers of Greek poetry," gives a faithful account of the famous poetess, her home, contemporaries, work, and the customs and manners of her age. Sappho was born near the end of the seventh century B.C., an age deeply permeated by religious feeling and one in which the prominence given to music was noticeable in all social customs. Sappho is here considered in relation to her

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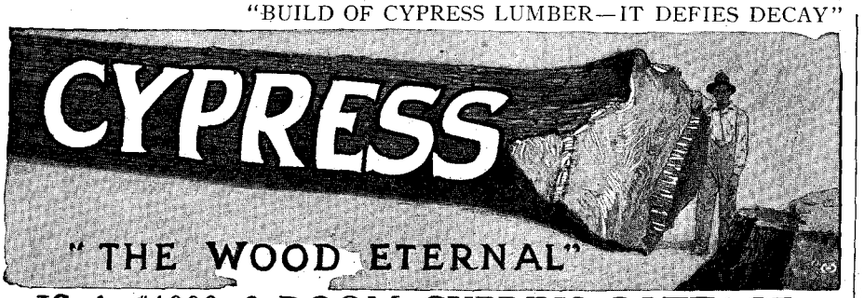

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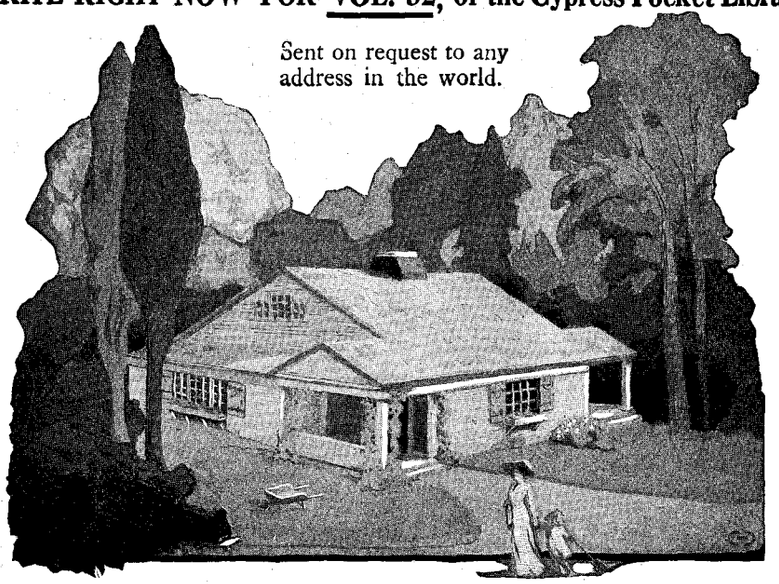

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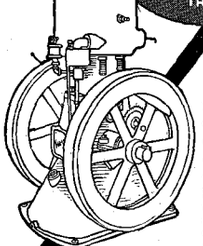

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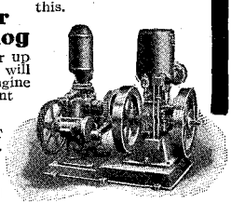

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surroundings, her contemporaries, and her poems, which are translated and thoughtfully discust. It is a relief to feel that the popular conception of her character is, perhaps, an unjust one. We read with eager interest of all she accomplished in her school of poetry and music. Her potentiality in literature is conceded by all literary critics. The translations given in this monograph show delicacy and poetic temperament. The book is concise and complete as a direct portrayal of her surroundings, associates, and accomplishments.

Lady Gregory. New Comedies. Pp. 166. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The advent of the Irish players and the spirited controversies excited last year by some of the plays presented quite prepared the public for consideration of any dramatic writings in connection with the "Abbey Players." That public will welcome this little collection of comedies—"The Bogie Men," "The Full Moon," "Coats," "Damer's Gold," and "McDonough's Wife,"—all of which, except the last, have been produced by the Abbey players. The plays are short and direct, taking us out of ourselves and should be read by all who are interested in this most unusual literary movement of recent times, the modern Celtic movement in Ireland. "Coats" is especially clever, and illustrates how easily a quarrel can be caused between two friends and yet be healed by a piece of "apple pie." "A quarrel, we are told, is so violent you think it can never be healed, but the ordinary circumstances of life force reconciliation." *The Nation* gives this estimate of Lady Gregory: "Lady Gregory has kept alive the tradition of Ireland as a laughing country. She surpasses the others in the quality of her comedy, however; not that she is more comic, but that she is more comprehensively true to life"—an estimate which will incline us all to read thoughtfully what she has to say.

Price, M. P. Siberia. Illustrated. Maps. Cloth. Pp. 308. New York: George H. Doran Co. $2.50 net.

Those readers whose vague impression of Siberia has been that of a bleak land of exile will find their interest quickened and their outlook enlarged by Mr. Price's valuable record of a journey through that broad region, in investigation of its social and economic conditions. They will then add one more to the list of ancient lands now springing into new life. In Siberia also one finds a "new society passing through a fascinating phase of development." Mr. Price has made special studies in Canada, and is convinced that Siberia is now where Canada was a generation ago. "Just as the

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English settler has become a Canadian, so the Russian settler has become a Siberian."

Siberia is awakening to an independent life. Will this people, essentially primitive but having all the material resources of civilization at its disposal, follow one of the old paths or mark out a new one for itself? For the discussion of this question Mr. Price provides abundant information, gathered by living among the people and learning from their own lips the simple story of their lives. In a quiet and unostentatious spirit, which is in itself convincing, he describes the real forces which are at work in the social structure of the Russian Empire, forces which will some day mold its policy and action. The close of his inquiry brought him face to face with another problem, the Mongolian question, for which the five-colored Republic of China must find solution. The student of political and economic science will value the results of Mr. Price's careful investigation.

Martin, Michael, S. J. The Roman Curia as It Now Exists. Cloth. Pp. 423. New York: Benziger Bros. $1.50 net.

In 1908, by an Apostolic constitution, *Sapienti consilio*, the organization of the Roman Curia was changed quite extensively, some of the Sacred Congregations being consolidated with others and one new one being created—the Congregation *De Disciplina Sacramentorum*—and their functions being in many cases enlarged or modified. This is of especial concern to all the clergy and officials in America, since at the same time America was removed from the sole jurisdiction of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda and put under the common law of the Church, and henceforth is to deal with the various congregations as do other countries not administered by the Propaganda. The larger part of this very serviceable book is a clear and readable commentary on this important constitution. It sets forth the jurisdictions and functions of all the congregations and of the tribunals and offices of the Curia briefly and lucidly and adds formulæ for sending petitions and requests of various kinds to the proper departments, as well as the original Latin text of *Sapienti consilio* and of the rules of transacting business with the Curia. The book is, therefore, useful and important. The author is Professor of Canon Law and Moral Theology in St. Louis University.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. The New Pacific. 8vo. Pp. 549. New York: The Bancroft Company. $2 net.

The opening of the Panama Canal and the San Francisco Exposition are events whose coming is awaited with interest. Mr. Bancroft is a skilful stage manager who here draws up the curtain and shows us the scenery in which these important events are to take place. He is a discursive writer, but presents many commercial facts which indicate the hopes and prospects of the shores and islands of the Pacific. His book will serve to aid not only the enterprise of steamship companies, but the plans of those who are emigrating to the Golden State.

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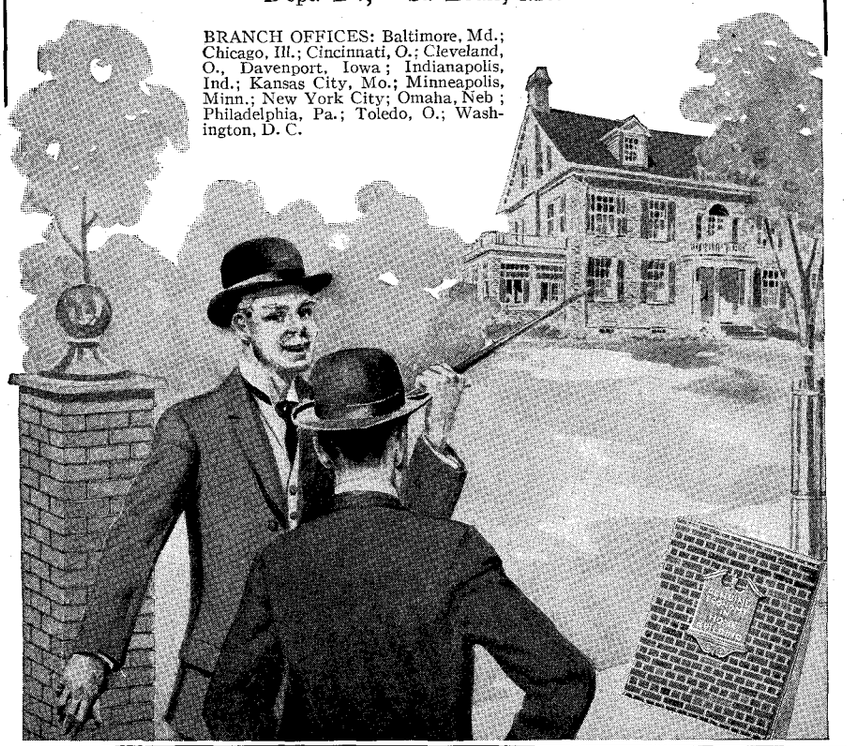

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CURRENT POETRY

THERE are many critics who regard the poem of occasion and the poem of controversy as belonging rather to journalism than to literature. Poetry, they think, should not depend upon event and circumstance; it should arise naturally and its beauty should be its only excuse for existence. Undoubtedly, this belief has its justification; much of the world's greatest verse is independent of place and time. Nevertheless, the poet is needed to plead for causes and to celebrate events affecting the community of which he is part. William Vaughn Moody's "Ode in Time of Hesitation" is perhaps a more valuable contribution to literature than most of his excursions into Greek mythology and Arthurian legend. There are those who consider the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" the greatest American poem. And such poets as Mr. Percy Mackaye perform public services of real value when they mark occurrences of national importance by the exercise of their genuine talent.

The poem which we reprint appears in *The North American Review.* It is dignified, compact, and full of noble imagery. Its formality is proper to the occasion. The thought is well sustained, and the phrasing, particularly in the first four stanzas, is admirable.

Panama Hymn

BY PERCY MACKAYE

Lord of the sundering land and deep,
For whom of old, to suage thy wrath,
The floods stood upright as a heap
To shape thy host a dry-shod path,

Lo, now, from tide to sundered tide
Thy hand, outstretched in glad release,
Hath torn the eternal hills aside
To blaze a liquid path for Peace.

Thy hand, englaived in flaming steel,
Hath clutched the demons of the soil
And made their forge-fires roar and reel
To serve thy seraphim in toil;

While round their pits the nations, bowed,
Have watched thine awful enginery
Compel, through thunderbolt and cloud,
The demigods to slave for thee.

For thee hath glaring Cyclops sweat,
And Atlas groaned, and Hercules
For thee his iron sinews set,
And thou wast lord of Rameses;

Till now they pause, to watch thy hand
Lead forth the first leviathan
Through mazes of the jungled land,
Submissive to the will of man:

Submissive through the will of us
To thine, the universal will,
That leads, divine and devious,
To world-communions vaster still.

The titans rest; intense, aware,
The host of nations dumbly waits;
The mountains lift their brows and stare;
The tides are knocking at the gates.

Almighty of the human mind,
Unlock the portals of our sleep
That lead to visions of our kind,
And marry sundered deep to deep!

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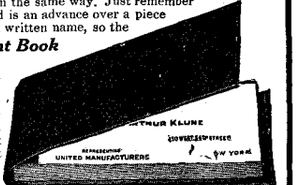

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Many poets, including Alfred Noyes and Charles Hanson Towne, have written in memory of Francis Thompson. A recent issue of the London *Nation* contains the following sincere and beautiful lines. There is sound philosophy quaintly but effectively exprest in the stanza last but one.

Francis Thompson

By William H. Davies

Thou hadst no home, and thou couldst see
In every street the windows' light;
Dragging thy limbs about all night,
No window kept a light for thee.

However much thou wert distressed,
Or tired of moving, and felt sick,
Thy life was on the open deck—
Thou hadst no cabin for thy rest.

Thy bark was helpless 'neath the sky,
No pilot thought thee worth his pains
To guide for love or money gains—
Like fantom ships the rich sailed by.

Thy shadow mocked thee night and day,
Thy life's companion, it alone;
It did not sigh, it did not moan,
But mocked thy moves in every way.

In spite of all, the mind had force,
And, like a stream whose surface flows
The wrong way when a strong wind blows,
It underneath maintained its course.

Oft didst thou think thy mind would flower
Too late for good, as some bruised tree
That blooms in autumn, and we see
Fruit not worth picking, hard and sour.

Some poets *feign* their wounds and scars.
If they had known real suffering hours,
They'd show, in place of Fancy's flowers,
More of Imagination's stars.

So, if thy fruits of Poesy
Are rich, it is at this dear cost—
That they were nipt by Sorrow's frost,
In nights of homeless misery.

Here is one of those brief exquisite reflections of a mood which Mr. Towne writes with such skill. We take it from *Harper's Magazine*.

Waiting

By Charles Hanson Towne

I thought my heart would break
Because the Spring was slow.
I said, "How long young April sleeps
Beneath the snow!"

But when at last she came,
And buds broke in the dew,
I dreamed of my lost love,
And my heart broke, too!

The following poem, equally brief, but greatly different in spirit, appears in *The Outlook*. The thought is, of course, very old, but it is here exprest with epigrammatic force.

Earth and Infinity

By Augustus Wight Bomberger

There's part o' the sun in an apple;
There's part o' the moon in a rose;
There's part of the flaming Pleiades
In every leaf that grows.
Out of the vast comes nearness;
For the God whose love we sing
Lends a little of his heaven
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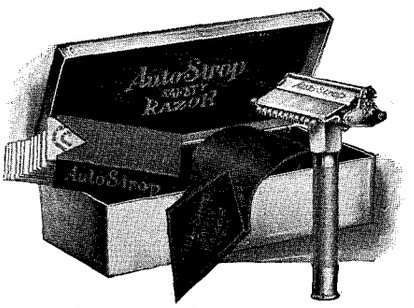

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The Smart Set has recently called a poet to its editorial chair, and the April number contains a noticeably large amount of verse well worth reading. Of Bliss Carman's "Lyrics of Spring" we quote the second and third, and we regret that we can not spare sufficient space to give them all. Few contemporary poets are more keenly aware of wild nature's most intimate moods.

Lyrics of Spring

BY BLISS CARMAN

II

Oh, well the world is dreaming
Under the April moon,
Her soul in love with beauty,
Her senses all a-swoon.

Pure hangs the silver crescent
Above the twilight wood,
And pure the silver music
Wakes from the marshy flood.

O earth, with all thy transport
How comes it life should seem
A shadow in the moonlight
A murmur in a dream?

III

Over the wintry threshold
Who comes with joy to-day,
So frail, yet so enduring,
To triumph o'er dismay?

Ah, quick her tears are springing,
And quickly they are dried,
For sorrow walks before her,
But gladness walks beside.

She comes with gusts of laughter,—
The music as of rills;
With tenderness and sweetness,
The wisdom of the hills.

Her hands are strong to comfort,
Her heart is quick to heed;
She knows the signs of sadness,
She knows the voice of need;

There is no living creature
However poor or small,
But she will know its trouble,
And harken to its call.

Oh, well they fare forever,
By mighty dreams possest,
Whose hearts have lain a moment
On that eternal breast.

It is easy to disagree with the somewhat shadowy philosophy of the following verses (from *The Englishwoman*), but that Mr. O'Meara has stated his belief interestingly can not be denied. The poem is excellently constructed.

The Woman-Tamer

BY THOMAS O'MEARA

He said, "She shall be my slave!
Lesser in all than I;
Feeble of body and brain.
She shall carry a golden chain,
And dwell until she die
In the golden cage I gave." . . . . . .

And he found a treacherous feature of hate and fear,
With teeth and claws that were ready when he came near!

He said, "She shall be my star!
I will set her high above

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This dusty world of mine.
I will bow me down at her shrine,
Pray for the light of her love,
And worship her from afar." . . . . . .

But he found that the light of her love had been withdrawn,
Leaving only a faint chill pity, a faint chill scorn

He said, "She shall be my friend!
Side by side let us stand,
For I need your help and you.
Comrades true and true,
With my hand in your dear hand
We will see life out to the end." . . . . . .

And she turned and her eyes met his; and I think she cried
(But she laughed through her tears) and she came to her place at his side.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"THE MOSES OF THE NEGROES"

WHEN Harriet Tubman Davis was a pickaninny on a big plantation in Dorchester County, Maryland, she began to show an instinctive antagonism to the tyranny of master over slave, and one day, when only thirteen, she protested at the brutality of an overseer who pursued a slave with a club. The overseer turned on her and knocked her down, inflicting an injury to her brain which brought on fits of somnolency with which she suffered until after the war, when she was cured by a surgical operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The blow from the overseer's club would probably not have amounted to much had the head been that of some other negro child, but the knocking down of Harriet marked the beginning of an extraordinary career. Some of her acquaintances have wondered if the injury did not give her the wonderful cunning that characterized her in later years. Whether it did or not, she was one of the craftiest enemies the slave-owners ever had. She ran away long before the war and devoted her energies to helping others escape from their masters; and when the war began she became a nurse, scout, and spy for the Union. Among her own people she was known as "the Moses of the negroes," a title that was well earned. She died the other day at the Harriet Tubman Home for Indigent Aged Negroes, at Auburn, New York, an institution she founded. Tho her exact age is not known, she is believed to have been ninety-eight or a hundred. It is said that she was known and held in high esteem by Ralph Waldo Emerson, Phillips Brooks, John Brown, Horace Mann, William Lloyd Garrison, and other distinguished men of that period. The story of some of her thrilling exploits is told in the New York *Evening Post:*

Her master died, and word went around

The Winged Message

Noah's messenger was a dove. In Solomon's time, pigeons were trained to carry messages. Brutus used them at the siege of Modena. They served the Turks in their fights against the Crusaders. In mediæval wars they were more useful than ever before.

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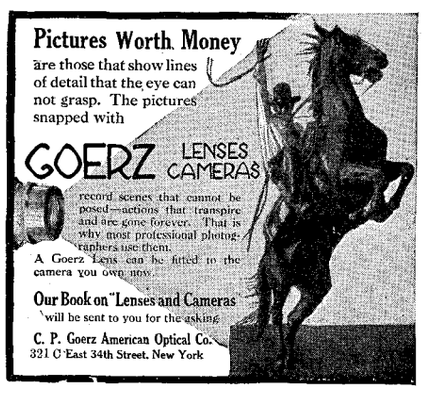
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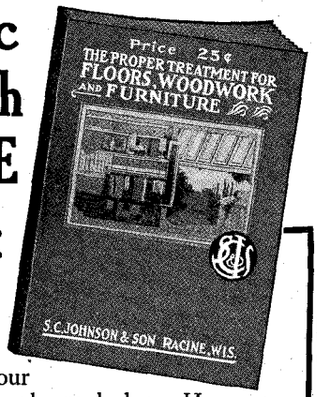

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the quarters that the slaves were to be "sold South," the thing most dreaded by negroes of the upper tier of Southern States. Harriet counseled the negroes to run away, but none had the courage to follow her. She knew only that if she followed the north star it would lead her to freedom, and one night she stole away.

Of the terrible journey north she remembered little; her instinct guided her and her great strength enabled her to stand the privation.

She obtained employment and saved all she earned. Then she disappeared and was not seen for months. She had dared to go back to the land of bondage to show others the path to freedom.

It wasn't long before throughout the plantations of Maryland and Virginia were spread rewards for a negro woman who was luring the slaves away from their masters. The price for the capture, dead or alive, of Harriet Tubman rose to over $40,000, but she was never taken. She made over nineteen trips into the very heart of the country where the head-money was offered. She continued this work until the beginning of the Civil War.

When the abolition movement became active she went into it heart and soul. Whenever she could get to a meeting she went and inspired others with her great faith. It was while on her way to attend a meeting in Boston at the invitation of Gerrit Smith that she fought the greatest single battle of her career.

She had stopt off at Troy, and while there learned that a fugitive slave, Charles Nalle, a half-brother of the master who followed him, and as white as his owner, had been taken and was in the hands of the officers, having been remanded back to Virginia. She went at once to the office of the United States Commissioner, collecting on the way a large crowd.

The crowd held back the officers, who were about to convey the slave to a wagon, and bids for the slave's purchase began. The owner offered to sell for $1,200, but when that was bid he raised his price to $1,500. A man across the street raised a window and shouted:

"Two hundred dollars for his rescue, but not one cent to his master!"

That fired the crowd, and when the officers tried to bring the slave out the crowd surged around the wagon. Harriet, who had kept her position at the door of the Commissioner's office, shouted: "Here he comes! Take him!" and led the assault.

Her enormous physical strength has been spoken of. Breaking through the police line, she seized the prisoner under the armpits and began to drag him down the street.

"Drag us out!" she shouted to her friends. "Drag him to de river! Drown him, but don't let dem have him!"

A policeman hit her on the head with his club, and, freeing one hand, she knocked him back into the crowd. Another jumped for her, but she caught him about the neck, throttled him, and threw him over her shoulder.

She was dragged down, but kept her hold on the slave. Aroused to fighting pitch by her splendid courage, the crowd massed around her, and dragged her and the slave to the river, where the fugitive was thrown into a boat, which pulled out.

She founded a settlement of fugitive

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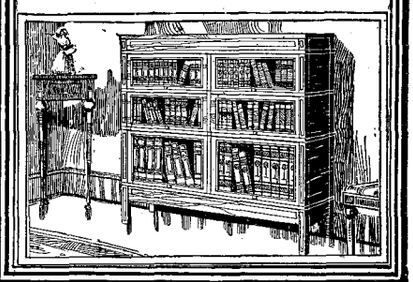

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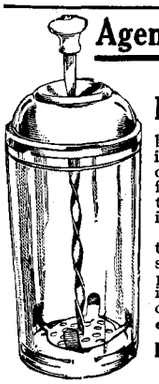

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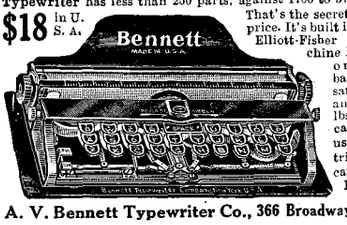

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slaves at Cape May, N. J., in 1852, avoiding Philadelphia, as the slave owners maintained a detective agency there. The colony was successfully managed with the aid of Thomas Garrett, the Quaker abolitionist, of Wilmington, Del. It is said that she personally escorted 300 negroes to freedom. We read on:

The Fugitive Slave Law enforcement made her work more difficult each year. Driven from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, she came to New York. The Dred Scott decision in 1857 forced her to establish her last station on the underground in Canada. At this time Auburn came into prominence as one of the underground stations, and William H. Seward, later Lincoln's Secretary of State, was one of Harriet's best supporters, giving liberally from his private funds to pay carfare for fugitives from Auburn to Suspension Bridge, whence they got into Canada.

When, in 1863, it was decided to use negro troops, Harriet pleaded to be appointed an army nurse. When the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers marched away from camp at Readville, Mass., under command of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, Harriet left for the South with a commission in her dress pocket from Governor Andrew. Down at Port Royal, she cooked for Colonel Shaw, and dined with him, too, on occasion, when she had important information to impart.

When she was not acting as cook she scouted around the enemy's lines, where she listened, and returned to repeat many things to the Union officers that they were glad to know. On one occasion, she informed Major-General Hunter at Hilton Head of mines planted in the river, and several gunboats sent to the scene removed a lot of torpedoes that would have smashed an expedition that was about to pass over this dangerous place.

Harriet lived for a time at the home of Emerson, in Concord, and spent some time visiting the family of William Lloyd Garrison, the Alcotts, the Whitneys, Mrs. Horace Mann, and Phillips Brooks.

Illustrative of Harriet's hold upon the officers of the North and their confidence in her, one of her many wartime passes may be quoted showing the privileges she enjoyed. It was issued to her by Maj.-Gen. David Hunter at Port Royal, near Hilton Head, headquarters of the Department of the South in 1863. It reads:

"Pass the bearer, Harriet Tubman, to Beaufort and back to this place, and wherever she wishes to go; and give her free passage at all times on all Government transports. Harriet was sent to me by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and is a valuable woman. She has permission, as a servant of the Government, to purchase such provisions from the Commissary as she may need.

"DAVID HUNTER,
"Major-General Commanding."

After the war Harriet located in Auburn, N. Y., permanently. She was the widow of a man named Tubman, who died in the South, and later she married Nelson Davis.

In 1896 she bought a portion of what was known as the Beardsley estate north of her property, and founded in that year the Harriet Tubman home, converting the former dwelling into the home.

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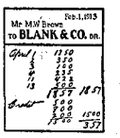

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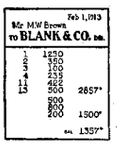

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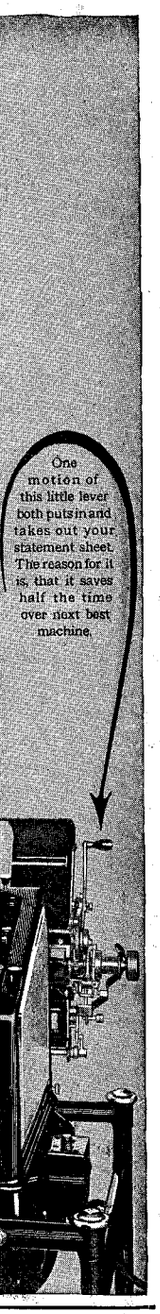
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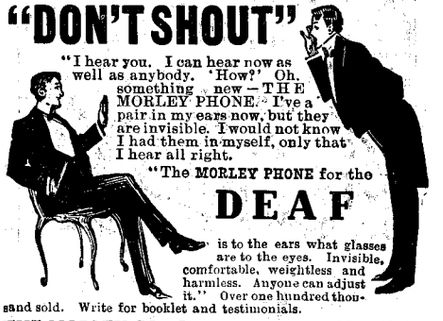

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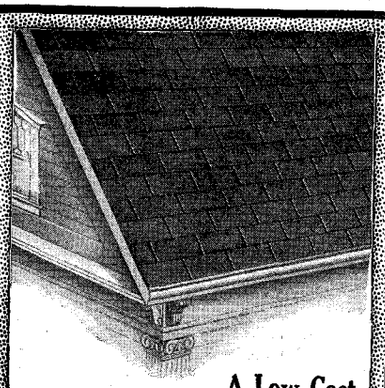

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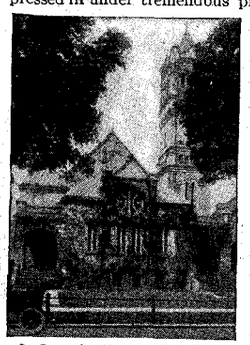

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HOW CONSTANTINE WON HIS OWN PEOPLE

IT has not been long since the Greeks regarded the man who has just mounted the throne as unfit to rule the kingdom. On more than one occasion he has heard the mob demand his eldest son, Prince George, as ruler, and suggest that the father and grandfather make way for him. He has had the Military League of his own army against him to the extent of mutiny. The Parliament has criticized him bitterly and the newspapers have denounced him for political reasons. But that is all past now. Greeks at home and Greeks abroad regard him as the liberator of their country from the thrall of the Turks and welcome him not only as their king, but as commander-in-chief of the army that won back some of the glory that was Greece's in ancient times. The New York *Sun* tells the story of his career:

Konstantinos, Duke of Sparta, eldest son of King George, was born at Athens August 2, 1868. He was educated by tutors who were brought from Leipsic. One of the accusations against him has been that he has always shown the effects of German influence. Tall, soldierly in appearance, quiet, reserved almost to the point of shyness in the ordinary court functions, he has always made every endeavor to avoid the crowds. He is a soldier, a soldier of caution rather than dash; a Moreau rather than a Ney.

King Constantine is a brother-in-law of the German Emperor, altho it is said the brothers-in-law have not spoken to each other for six years. He was married at Athens October 27, 1889, to the Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Emperor William, and his trouble with the German Emperor started when the Princess became a member of the Orthodox Greek Church. The Kaiser is a Lutheran. He objected to the change of faith.

There are five children by the marriage—Prince George, now the Prince Royal, was born July 19, 1890, and was with his royal father at the front; Prince Alexander, born in 1893; Princess Helene, born in 1896; Prince Paul, born in 1901, and the Princess Irene, who is 9 years old.

King Constantine undoubtedly did much to keep his father on the throne so many years. There had been threats against King George, but none of them very seriously bothered the monarch. He declared that he would not abdicate. They could put him out on a pension. For years he preferred the delights of Paris and the baths of France to his own kingdom.

Constantine always acted as regent. He administered with all the firmness that an exceedingly jealous kingdom would permit. How jealous the Greeks may be was shown in their attitude after the Cretan fiasco, when the present King was accused of involving his country unnecessarily.

The most recent trouble of King Constantine was the little revolution of Lieutenant Typaldoz in October, 1909, when the ardor of some of the members of the Military League got the better of them.

This was driven out of mind when the

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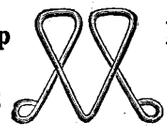

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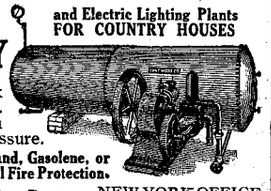

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Balkan Allies made ready for the war which they hoped would drive Turkey out of Europe last fall. Constantine, titular commander-in-chief, announced at once that he would take the field in command of his troops. When he left Athens, accompanied by Prince George, his son, and his staff on October 12, the city was wild with enthusiasm. That enthusiasm has been growing with the successes of the Greeks.

The first great victory was the capture of Salonika, on November 8, after which the chaplets and the memorials were sent to Constantine. Then came the long, persistent movement for the objective point of the campaign, the capture of the great Turkish stronghold of Janina, in Epirus. The conduct of the Greek troops at that siege has been described as masterly by the military experts who observed it.

They surrounded the stronghold, bombarded it, battered it, and charged upon it until there came overtures for surrender brought by the representatives of foreign Powers acting for the Turkish commander. The capitulation took place March 6, when the entire garrison of 32,000 men laid down arms and gave themselves up as prisoners.

That completed the triumph of Constantine. If King George had lived it is doubted whether or not he would have remained on the throne to celebrate his golden jubilee.

HOW ROOSEVELT KEPT FIT

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has always been as versatile in athletics as in almost anything else that ever occupied his attention. In a number of instances his methods of exercise have caused conventional-minded persons to take him for an eccentric, and much oftener his set-tos with professionals have resulted in broken ribs, bruises or muscular strains for himself and his opponents. When obliged to live in cities, he found that boxing and wrestling enabled him to get a good deal of exercise in condensed and attractive form, and when he became Governor of New York, the champion middleweight wrestler of America happened to be in Albany, and the Colonel had him come around three or four afternoons a week. A wrestling-mat was needed, and Colonel Roosevelt promptly bought one. When the bill was presented to the Comptroller for auditing, that official refused to approve it, explaining that the Governor could have a billiard-table, billiards being recognized as a proper Gubernatorial amusement, but that a wrestling-mat symbolized something unusual and unheard of and could not be permitted. The wrestling champion proved to be too much for the Governor, but he always took care of the Colonel as well as himself. When the professional wrestler left, an oarsman took his place. The oarsman could not take care of himself, much less save Colonel Roosevelt from the hard jolts, and by the end of the second afternoon one of the oarsman's long ribs

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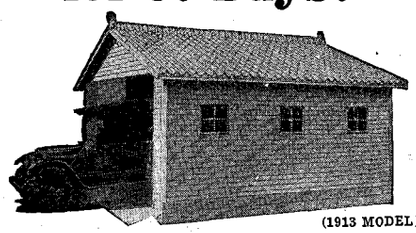

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Now the Parker feed tube is *curved* and touches the barrel wall. See X-Ray. This touch creates Capillary Attraction—(which is that curious natural force that makes sponges absorb, blotters take up ink, etc.)—and the instant you turn your Parker point up, Capillary Attraction just yanks down any ink drops that try to stay in the feed tube, and drops them down into the ink below.

Result—*empty* feed tube for the air to expand up into. This curved feed tube is the famous Parker Lucky Curve.

X-Ray view of Parker Lucky Curve Pen

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had been caved in, and two of the Colonel's short ribs were badly damaged and his left shoulder-blade shoved so nearly out of place that it creaked. All these facts are found in "A Possible Autobiography," published serially in *The Outlook.* Here is the ex-President's own account of some of his experiences with professional prize-fighters:

When I was in the Legislature and was working very hard, with little chance of getting out of doors, all the real exercise I got was boxing and wrestling. A young fellow turned up who was a second-rate prize-fighter, the son of one of my old boxing teachers. For several weeks I had him come round to my rooms in the morning to put on the gloves with me for half an hour. Then he suddenly stopt, and some days later I received a letter of wo from him from the jail. I found that he was by profession a burglar, and merely followed boxing as the amusement of his lighter moments, or when business was slack.

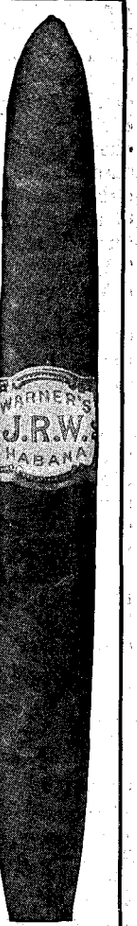
Naturally, being fond of boxing, I grew to know a good many prize-fighters, and to most of those I knew I grew genuinely attached. I have never been able to sympathize with the outcry against prize-fighters. The only objection I have to the prize-ring is the crookedness that has attended its commercial development. Outside of this I regard boxing, whether professional or amateur, as a first-class sport, and I do not regard it as brutalizing. Of course matches can be conducted under conditions that make them brutalizing. But this is true of football games and of most other rough and vigorous sports. Most certainly prize-fighting is not half as brutalizing or demoralizing as many forms of big business and of the legal work carried on in connection with big business. Powerful, vigorous men of strong animal development must have some way in which their animal spirits can find vent. When I was Police Commissioner I found (and Jacob Riis will back me up in this) that the establishment of a boxing club in a tough neighborhood always tended to do away with knifing and gun-fighting among the young fellows who would otherwise have been in murderous gangs. Many of these young fellows were not naturally criminals at all, but they had to have some outlet for their activities. In the same way I have always regarded boxing as a first-class sport to encourage in the Young Men's Christian Association. I do not like to see young Christians with shoulders that slope like a champagne bottle. Of course boxing should be encouraged in the Army and Navy. I was first drawn to two naval chaplains, Fathers Chidwick and Rainey, by finding that each of them had bought half a dozen sets of boxing-gloves and encouraged their crews in boxing.

When I was Police Commissioner, I heartily approved the effort to get boxing clubs started in New York on a clean basis. Later I was reluctantly obliged to come to the conclusion that the prize-ring had become hopelessly debased and demoralized, and as Governor I aided in the passage of and signed the bill putting a stop to professional boxing for money. This was because some of the prize-fighters themselves were crooked, while the crowd of hangers-on who attended and made up and profited

Smoke Five With Me

Here is the sweetest smoke that I ever knew, and I've smoked for 40 years.

The tobacco grows in a mountainous district of Cuba. A resident expert—a rare connoisseur—picks it out for me. I have it made up for my private use as a Panatela, the size of this picture. It bears my own monogram band.



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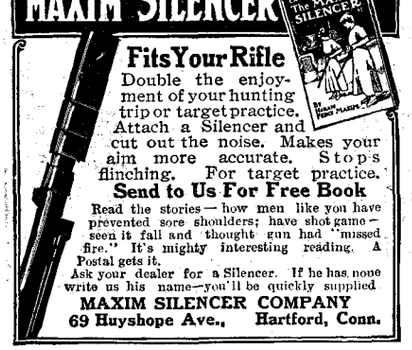

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by the matches had placed the whole business on a basis of commercialism and brutality that was intolerable. I shall always maintain that boxing contests themselves make good, healthy sport. It is idle to compare them with bull-fighting; the torture and death of the wretched horses in bull-fighting is enough of itself to blast the sport, no matter how great the skill and prowess shown by the bull-fighters. Any sport in which the death and torture of animals is made to furnish pleasure to the spectators is debasing. There should always be the opportunity provided in a glove fight or bare-fist fight to stop it when one competitor is hopelessly outclassed or too badly hammered. But the men who take part in these fights are hard as nails, and it is not worth while to feel sentimental about their receiving punishment which as a matter of fact they do not mind. Of course the men who look on ought to be able to stand up with the gloves, or without them, themselves; I have scant use for the type of sportsmanship which consists merely in looking on at the feats of some one else.

Some, as good citizens as I know, are or were prize-fighters. Take Mike Donovan, of New York. He and his family represent a type of American citizenship of which we have a right to be proud. Mike is a devoted temperance man, and can be relied upon for every movement in the interest of good citizenship. I was first intimately thrown with him when I was Police Commissioner. One evening he and I—both in dress suits—attended a temperance meeting of Catholic societies. It culminated in a lively set-to between myself and a Tammany Senator, who was a very good fellow, but whose ideas of temperance differed radically from mine, and, as the event proved, from those of the majority of the meeting. Mike evidently regarded himself as my backer—he was sitting on the platform beside me—and I think felt as pleased and interested as if the set-to had been physical instead of merely verbal. Afterward I grew to know him well, both while I was Governor and while I was President, and many a time he came on and boxed with me.

Battling Nelson was another stanch friend, and he and I think alike on most questions of political and industrial life; altho he once exprest to me some commiseration because, as President, I did not get anything like the money return for my services that he aggregated during the same term of years in the ring. Bob Fitzsimmons was another good friend of mine. He has never forgotten his early skill as a blacksmith, and among the things that I value and always keep in use is a penholder made by Bob out of a horseshoe, with an inscription saying that it is "Made for and presented to President Theodore Roosevelt by his friend and admirer, Robert Fitzsimmons." I have for a long time had the friendship of John L. Sullivan, than whom in his prime no better man ever stept into the ring. He is now a Massachusetts farmer. John used occasionally to visit me at the White House, his advent always causing a distinct flutter among the waiting Senators and Congressmen. When I went to Africa he presented me with a gold-mounted rabbit's foot for luck. I carried it through my African trip; and I certainly had good luck.

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CHANCE'S CHANCES

NO baseball manager will be watched more closely this year than Frank Chance, the new manager of the New York Americans. He is already famous as a manager and player—else he would not receive what is said to be a salary of $25,000 for a season's work—but if he succeeds in pulling the New Yorks out of the second division this year, he will be hailed as one of the ablest baseball generals in the history of the game. Grantland Rice, one of New York's best known sporting writers, predicts that Chance's team will be about third from the bottom at the wind-up, but it seems that a majority of baseball writers have better hopes for the former Hilltops. Mr. Rice does not, however, think that the failure of the team to climb into the first division would necessarily indicate that Chance is not a great manager. Harry F. Schumacher, of the New York *Evening Mail*, the same paper that Mr. Rice writes for, takes a more rosy view of the New Yorks' future. He thinks that if Hal Chase can learn to play second base as well as he used to play first, there is no reason to doubt that the team will be near the top of the list at the finish. Mr. Schumacher sizes up the New Yorks in a special article for the Boston *Traveler*. We read:

On Chase's success or failure will pivot the fate of his club. Barring that one position, second base, the Chance outfit looks stronger and faster than any New York American league team since George Stallings landed the Hilltoppers in second place back in 1910; in several respects it is a better club. The entire infield has been made over since then; three members of the quartet are new, or playing new positions, this year. And both infield substitutes are players who were in the minor leagues most or all of last season. The outfield—with Birdie Cree, Harry Wolter, and Bert Daniels and Jack Lelivelt doing bench duty—is about the same, tho Lelivelt was with the Rochester International leaguers until last fall. . . . . .

The pitching staff bears some slight resemblance to the 1910 hurling corps, with Russ Ford and Jack Warhop supplemented by Ray Fisher, Ray Caldwell, and George McConnell of the veteran brigade, and Ray Keating, brought up from Lawrence, Mass., of the New England league toward the close of the 1912 race; Al (Heinie) Shultz, late of Savannah, and probably George Davis, the Williams College phenom. This year's sharpshooting brigade lacks a southpaw of the Jim Vaughn class, but Shultz is a young bird of rare promise, with tremendous speed, fine curves, and splendid control. The box corps, with spitball pitchers predominating, has only to work up to spring training form, however, to earn even higher rating than that accorded the great staff that labored three years ago.

The catching staff, as a staff, is not so well rounded as when Stallings had the club, and there may be trouble there, should anything happen to Big Ed Sweeney. The Cook County giant is in better con-

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dition now than ever before at the start of a season. He is faster, hits better than he usually does at this time of the year, and his throwing to the bases has been uncommonly strong and accurate. Bob Williams and Charley Sterrett, his understudies, are not in the same class, however. They are good second-string men, but lacking in more than one of the many little things that are essential to catching greatness. Sweeney, however, expects to do practically all his club's backstopping this season.

Cree and Wolter, both forced out of the game last season with broken bones—Cree's wrist was broken by a pitched ball and Wolter fractured a leg sliding into a base—are thoroughly sound again. Cree's wrist has mended perfectly and still works smoothly. Neither his throwing nor his batting seems to have been affected in the least. Wolter's ankle was badly wrenched when his shin bone was snapt and that injury has caused him more real bother than the break. During the entire training siege he had the ankle wrapt in a Gibney brace for each workout. It slowed him up slightly, but so strengthened the joint that he expects to start the season practically as "good as new." Cree and Wolter are both splendid fielders, clever base runners, and heavy hitters. Both are normally .300 men, with Cree very apt to exceed .340.

Chance is not so well satisfied with the prospect for filling the third outfield position. Bert Daniels is clever in many respects, but he is declared clumsy when it comes to running back for long drives or throwing to the home plate. To conclude:

Roy Hartzell, at third, is the only survivor of last year's infield, or the only one, rather, who will linger in the same position. Roy went to Bermuda with Chance and had two weeks of hard work under his belt when the rest of the infielders arrived. Hartzell never has been and does not threaten now to become a brilliant third sacker. But he is hitting as well as he ever did, which means that he should be good for .310 or thereabouts and his legs are in far better shape. Constant pounding on the thinly covered rock on the Hilltop threatened to make a cripple of Hartzell last summer, but six weeks on the soft, yielding turf at Hamilton have restored the Hartzellian props to all their former strength and agility. Roy always has been a steady, constant fielder.

Derrick, one-time Philadelphia Athletic, is probably the most improved ball player on the entire squad. He is not a great hitter; probably never will be. But under Chance's coaching he has been cured of several faults in his position at the plate and his swing at the ball. Derrick is by far the best fielding shortstop the Yankees have had since Kid Elberfeld was in his prime. Long, rangy, loose-jointed, armed with unusually long arms and big, muscular hands, Derrick gets in front of everything and hauls down most everything he reaches. He should be a valuable man for the Yanks this season.

Chance, at first, has been a revelation. He stated, just after he joined the club, that he would play first base—if his legs

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would permit it. After he had been in Bermuda three weeks he claimed that he felt better all over than he had in five years; that his legs were as strong and supple as ever. The probabilities are that Chance will serve the Yankees quite as well as a first baseman as he did the Cubs in 1909 and 1910. . . . . .

Ray Keating, a burly whale of a man from Lawrence, Mass., is touted as the most promising young pitcher the Yankees have seen in years. He has a wonderful break on his spitter; Caldwell claims it is better than Ed. Walsh's. And, like Walsh, he has a slashing fast high one to mix with his spitter. Keating will probably be a regular from the very start of the season. He has all the stuff, all the confidence in the world, works with his head as well as his arms, and makes a fine appearance in the box, a factor of considerable importance.

WHY PEOPLE DISAPPEAR

A YOUNG girl of distinguished parentage deliberately stept out of London society the other day and disappeared. A Scotland Yard detective found her five days later, and it was said that she left home to lose her identity and earn her own living. But not all the disappearances end so happily. Since 1907 the police records of London show that altogether 170,472 persons have been reported missing in the metropolitan district. Of this number 167,212 have been accounted for, most of them either returning voluntarily or being restored to their relatives by the police. But 3,260 have never been heard from. The figures suggest a good deal, but they do not convey any of the romance surrounding many of the individual cases. Taking the police records as his text, H. C. Pemberton, writing in the London *Daily Mail*, explains why some people lose themselves to all who know them and seek a different world in which to spend the rest of their lives. He says:

Those who have disappeared for good have taken their history with them. One can trace nothing of the psychology of the great army of the missing from these cases. But an examination of individual cases in which people return after a few weeks' or months' disappearance provides an interesting diversity of contributory causes.

Loss of memory plays a very large part. Doctors who have studied this curious mental state have put it down to the delirium of speed which is such a factor in modern life. Under the great strain of nervous tension the brain breaks down temporarily and the mind becomes a blank.

Some undoubtedly leave home because it is easier to leave than to stay. Love affairs, the spirit of adventure, and utter boredom brought about through sordid surroundings and monotonous routine all figure in the list of contributory causes.

The public has been alarmed of late at the number of young girls who have figured among the reported missing. In a proportion of these cases there may be real cause for apprehension. But the police are satisfied that in the majority the disappearance is intentional, being the out-

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If, after smoking a few, you are not entirely pleased, return the remainder at our expense, and we will either exchange or refund your money promptly, whichever you say.

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References: Any Wheeling bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's.
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come of a craving on the part of the modern young girl for adventure. These adventures are naturally surrounded with grave dangers for those who take part in them. But more often than not the missing are discovered and placed in the care of their relatives. In order to avoid very just admonition, the culprit often resorts to inventing an "abductor."

Neither is this an entirely modern feature.

Early in the eighteenth century a girl named Elizabeth Canning disappeared from her home and evaded all efforts to discover her. She returned after a month. Her story was that the gipsies had stolen her. For this certain gipsies in the district were brought to trial, and two of them were sentenced to death. After further investigations pending the execution they were reprieved and Elizabeth herself was charged with perjury. She was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for a period of seven years.

It was suggested then that the girl fabricated the story in order to avert punishment. There seems little doubt that neurotic young girls of to-day who leave home in a state of hysteria resort to a similar plan to avert parental wrath.

Too much Puritanism on the part of their parents drives many boys and girls from home. Frequently nagging is also responsible. To proceed:

A few years ago a young man of nineteen was reported to the police as missing from his home. Search was made for him and the matter was placed in the hands of the police. Finally he was discovered among the queue waiting outside a theater. The young man was quite frank in his explanation to the police. "My people," he said, "object to theaters, to music-halls, and to any form of social entertainment. I could stand it no longer." Since leaving home he had been to the theater every night.

The middle and upper classes figure largely in the list of the missing. The number of men and women in good social positions, trusted and loved by friends and relatives, apparently sound financially, who cut themselves adrift is remarkable. The fact that they leave broken hearts at home, cause endless hours of intense anxiety to friends, is left unconsidered in the sudden wave of circumstance which prompts them to walk out into a new world. Of the 3,260 who have gone never to return many must have committed suicide; possibly some have been the victims of undetected crimes; but there must be many still alive, safe in hiding among the mass of humanity, the greatest hiding-place possible.

An interesting case of past years in which boredom with the conventionalities of society caused a man to vanish was that of Waring, who figured in a poem of Robert Browning, entitled "What's Become of Waring?" Waring was a great figure in the social life of the time. One day he was absent from his usual haunts. He was never heard of nor seen by friends for some twenty years. Then a friend discovered him by chance abroad, and Waring explained that he had simply become sick to death of the restrictions which social etiquette and formality placed upon his movements.

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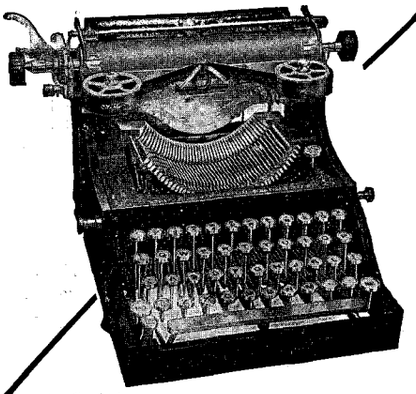

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Another celebrated disappearance of the past was that of Mr. Jasper Pyne, M. P. for West Waterford, who took a ticket for Ireland and was never seen or heard of again. The disappearance of Grimaldi's brother was equally mysterious. Grimaldi was playing at Drury Lane in the year 1803. His brother called for him at the stage door and together they went to the greenroom. Grimaldi left him there for a moment to talk to some friends. When he returned his brother had gone. Grimaldi never saw him again.

As the years have passed it has become a much more difficult task for people to cut themselves entirely adrift from the circle in which they have lived. Wireless telegraphy, better police organization, and, above all, the newspaper pictures have made the path of those who are anxious to disappear no easy matter. More people are discovered to-day in their efforts to vanish than was the case a few years ago.

Times of great disaster afford an exceptional opportunity for the person with the ambition to start life all over again. Many more people "went down" in the *Titanic* than were on board.

THE NEW MANAGER OF THE NAVY

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, the man who will run our battle-ship department for the next four years, is more than an ordinary popular politician. He is one of the hustling, up-to-date men who are helping the South to come into her own; and the reactionaries down in North Carolina—and proportionately there seem to be as many of them in the Tar Heel State as in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts—have never been able to put a bridle on him. And while the Secretary of the Navy is in Washington his newspapers keep on preaching the gospel of progress. The New York *Herald* gives us this brief but felicitous sketch of his personality:

He does not smoke, drink, chew, nor swear.

He owns three successful newspapers.

He wears white socks the year round.

He wears a crash suit and "little neck" collars in the summer time.

He is infatuated with hard work.

He has a charming wife and four fine, healthy boys.

He hasn't much money and doesn't care.

He is a veteran member of the National Democratic Committee.

He is one of the best liked men in the Cabinet.

Walk right up and slap him on the back. He is not a bit warlike despite his belligerent title.

He will be fifty-one years old on May 18, and it's been a battle with him the greater part of the journey. There were no silver spoons in the Daniels family when Josephus arrived. His parents were in a position to give him a name, and that's about all; but it must be admitted they hunted around until they found a fancy one. No danger of any one forgetting such an imposing front name. You're not going to meet persons scratching their heads in an effort to remember who is Secretary of the Navy. His name stands out in President Wilson's

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Administration like the Adam's apple in a giraffe.

The name Wilson has played a prominent part in his busy career. He was born in Washington, N. C., but not long after the family moved to Wilson, in the same State. Newspapers always had a powerful fascination for him. While he was helping himself to the "three R's," he got the idea that it would be a grand little thing to own the most powerful paper in his native State. The schoolroom door had not closed behind him before he laid the foundation for his goal by starting an amateur newspaper. He was only eighteen at the time he began molding public opinion. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but never had any idea of abandoning the route he had mapped out for himself.

His progress in the newspaper business was rapid. He bought the Raleigh *Chronicle* in 1885 and took the opposite end of every argument advanced by *The News and Observer*, a rival newspaper. The fight was red hot while it lasted and ended with Mr. Daniels taking over his competitor and consolidating both sheets under the name of *The News and Observer*. He worked fifteen to twenty hours a day to make that paper a success. He installed modern machinery as fast as his limited capital would permit, adopted modern methods, and ran the circulation up until the newspaper goal he set out for had been attained. It is one of the most powerful papers south of the Mason and Dixon line, and he is still giving it all the attention he can spare from his public duties.

Mr. Daniels is of the likable, old-fashioned, easy-going type, but there is no use trying to bluff him. He won't stand for it. Beneath his quiet, half-serious, half-smiling manner, there is something that warns you that you had better play fair with him.

He is closer to William Jennings Bryan than any man in this country. Like many other Democrats he got writer's cramp putting crosses under the star for the Lincoln statesman, but, unlike fair-weather Democrats, he did not get peevish when his party failed to win in the nation. The fact that the Democratic entry in the Presidential race didn't get in until three or four days after election didn't feeze Josephus one bit.

Mr. Daniels does not take up much room. He is a man of medium height, with a shock of black hair that is just beginning to fade about the edges. His face is deeply lined and you are sure he is severe until he smiles. Then you wonder what made you think so. He is a fast talker—so fast that he would have a dictagraph yelling for help in a few seconds.

He has never shown any inclination to grab sartorial honors.

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DOCTOR—"Malaria. Take whisky and quinine. What's your business?"

NEW PATIENT—"I'm a police captain."

DOCTOR—"Never mind the whisky and quinine. Take a trip to Europe."—*Puck.*

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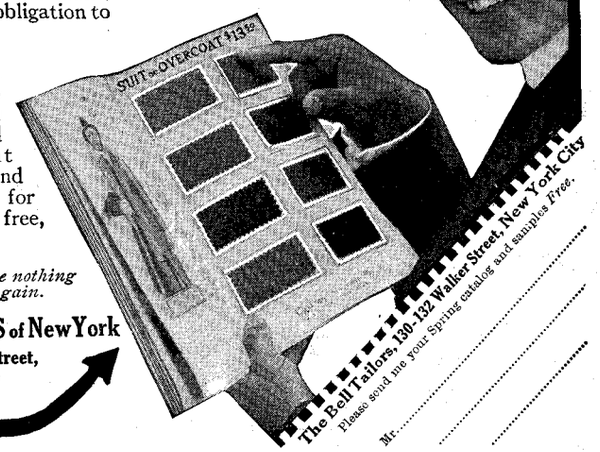
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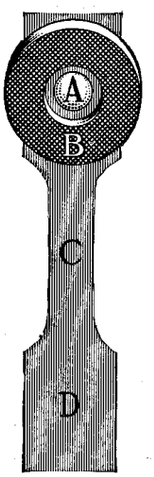

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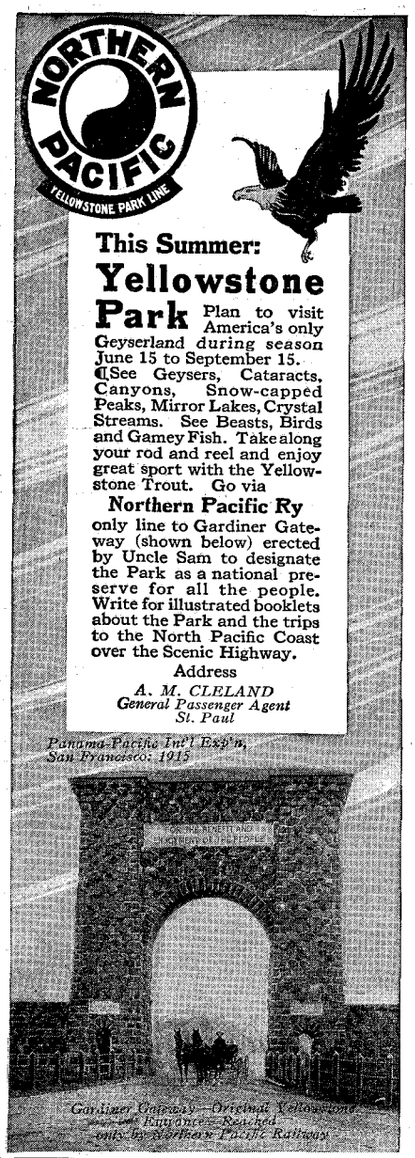
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

So It Seems.—STELLA—"No man is indispensable."

BELLA—"But some man is."—*New York Sun.*

Refuted.—"There's always room at the top," said the Sphinx.

"Take a look at us and guess again," replied the Pyramids.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

No Facilities.—"They say that Cupid strikes the match that sets the world aglow. But where does Cupid strike the match?—that's what I'd like to know."—*Cornell Widow.*

Variable.—OLD LADY—"How old are you, little boy?"

BOBBIE—"I'm under five years on the street-cars, and over sixteen when I go to the movies."—*Puck.*

Poor Girl.—"May I tell you the old, old story?" he asked.

She looked down, blushed, and nodded her assent.

So he told her for the twenty-seventh time how he once won the game for Yale.—*Brooklyn Life.*

Revenge in Art.—"That," said the futurist, pointing proudly to the canvas with which he had just finished, "is my attempt to interpret the infinite."

"What did the infinite ever do to you?" asked the innocent bystander.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Only Dared Think It.—"Father," said a little boy, "had Solomon seven hundred wives?"

"I believe so, my son," said the father.

"Well, father, was he the man who said, 'Give me liberty or give me death'?"—*Town Topics.*

Brevity.—BARBER (beginning the haircut)—"Have you heard the story about the guy that—(resuming business)—want it short, sir?"

CUSTOMER (a tired editor)—"Yes; a mere synopsis will do!"—*Judge.*

A Guess.—They were newsboys and had strayed into the Art Museum. At the moment they were standing before the Winged Victory of Samothrace.

"Say, Bill, what's that?" asked one of them in an awed whisper.

"Aw, I dunno," replied the other. "Some saint wid his block knocked off."—*Christian Register.*

A Non-Resident.—An English tourist was sightseeing in Ireland and the guide had pointed out the Devil's Gap, the Devil's Peak, and the Devil's Leap to him. "Pat," he said (all English tourists call Irish peasants "Pat," just as they call little boys "Tommy"), "the devil seems to have a great deal of property in this district!"

"He has, sir," replied the guide, "but, sure, he's like all the landlords—he lives in England!"—*Manchester Guardian.*

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Misplaced.—First Cinder—"Why so angry?"

Second Cinder—"I've been wasting time in a glass eye."—*New York Sun.*

Ambiguous.—Grafton Hall, the seminary for girls, is without heat or light. Hundreds of chickens have been drowned by the flood.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Superfluous.—Lover—"Please send a large bunch of roses to this address, and charge it to me."

Florist—"Yes, sir; and your name?"

Lover—"Oh, never mind the name. She'll know."—*Judge.*

Doctor's Orders.—"My husband is just getting over a spell of sickness and I want to buy him a shirt," said Mrs. Binks.

"Yes, mam," replied the clerk. "Would you want something in a stiff bosom?"

"No, sir," said Mrs. Binks. "The doctor says he must avoid anything with starch in it."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

They're Hanging of the Cubists in the Morning

"What are the Cubists painting for?"
said Critics-on-Parade.
"Can't make it out, can't make it out,"
the Art Reporter said.
"What makes you look so white, so white?"
said Critics-on-Parade.
"I'm dreading what I've got to watch,"
the Art Reporter said:
For they're hanging of the Cubists, you
can see the colors gay,
Green pyramids and yellow squares,
they're hanging them to-day.
'Twould make you burst your buttons
off, the things the people say.
And they're hanging of the Cubists in
the morning.

"What makes the rear rank breathe so
hard," said Critics-on-Parade.
"He thinks they're sold! He thinks they're
sold," the Art Reporter said.
"What made that front-rank man fall
down?" said Critics-on-Parade.
"That purple sun, that purple sun," the
Art Reporter said.
They are hanging of the Cubists, and the
crowds are marching round,
They've halted by what seems to be a
Brainstorm done in brown;
And they'll swear in half a minute that
they've hung it upside down.
Oh, they're hanging of the Cubists in
the morning!

"What's that so black against the sun?"
said Critics-on-Parade.
"They *say* it is a flight of stairs," the Art
Reporter said.
"What's all that wreckage overhead?"
said Critics-on-Parade,
"A 'cubic' nude is passing down," the
Art Reporter said.
For they've finished with the Cubists;
you can feel your hair's turned gray;
The visitors are in column, and they're
marching them away.
Ho! the nervous ones are shaking, and
they'll want their beer to-day,
After viewing of the Cubists in the
morning!

—*Edwin W. Goodwin, in The Independent.*

John Burroughs calls it "the divine abyss." John Muir speaks of "wildness so Godful, cosmic, primeval." Joaquin Miller says "color is king here."

You and I, after seeing the Grand Canyon of Arizona face to face, will be glad that this titan of chasms is in our own land, U. S. A.—rather proud, in fact, and rightly so.

That popular slogan, "See America," necessarily includes Arizona's world-wonder. But the Grand Canyon is more than a spectacle, more than a vision.

It is a place where you can spend days and even weeks, muleback, horseback or afoot. You may join the usual sightseeing parties, a la Cook, or go alone on special trips. You may hit the trail to the depths and back. You may stay down in the Canyon awhile and follow the trails along the inner plateau. You may traverse the rim boulevard, in coaches fit for a king. You may leisurely follow the rim bridle paths, on foot or in the saddle. You may canter briskly through the fragrant pines of Tusayan forest.

The air is like wine, with this difference: that the morning after is just as delightful as the day before. At the Canyon top you are nearly a mile and a half above sea level. The Colorado River is a mile below you. Between the two is found as many climates as a woman has moods, except that there are no tears—the atmosphere is so dry.

Here, O tired traveler, you have rest, recreation and earth's most startling scenic spectacle.

And the Indians.

And John Hance.

And Fred Harvey's El Tovar Hotel.

Speaking of Indians—this is the very heart of the red man's country. One favorite camping trip is to Cataract Canyon, a tributary of the Grand Canyon, where the Havasupai Indians live, far down beneath earth's pie-crust. Fifty miles distant from El Tovar is what the guide books say. Centuries back, in race evolution, is what the ethnologists say, though the Supais slowly are being civilized. You may meet Supai children named Mary Washington and Patrick Henry, who wear store clothes and speak English. Yet at heart, they are pagans, like their parents.

It isn't such a hard lot, either, that of being a bronzed pagan in the year nineteen thirteen, if the corn crop is good, if melons and peaches ripen in the sun, and the gods of the underworld rule benevolently!

The Bedouin Navajos often come to the Canyon, also the home-loving Hopis, and an occasional Wallapai. They spin and weave, and make silver ornaments. They live the simple life in primitive hogans and adobes.

In the woods you may come across a bobcat or a deer. Birds are plentiful. The flowers are many and brilliant-hued. Pines and cedars give a touch of green and afford friendly shade.

You may meet John Hance, the pioneer guide, noted for his true stories of things that never happened. Canyon old-timers are in a class by themselves. The wilderness breeds self-reliance, an observing eye, a reflective mind and a quiet humor.

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The great big Canyon itself, though, is reason enough. One never tires looking at it.

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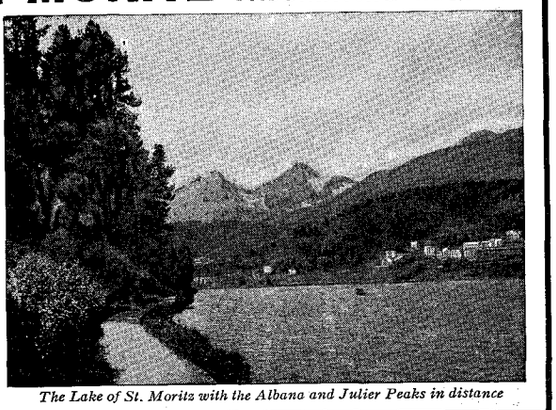

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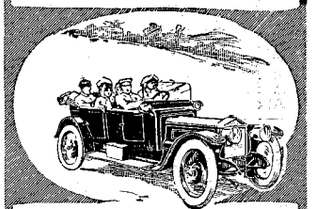

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 5.—Two race-track amphitheaters in Scotland are set on fire, and one of them destroyed; suffragettes are blamed for the crimes.

April 7.—The Canadian immigration authorities say that during the fiscal year just ended 345,000 immigrants entered the Dominion, 119,000 of whom were United States citizens.

April 8.—The first Parliament of China convenes.

April 9.—A Lima dispatch says Peru has recognized the Chinese Republic.

April 10.—Brazil recognizes the Chinese Republic.

A Mexico City dispatch says twenty are killed in the wreck of a trainload of refugees from rebels in the state of Hidalgo.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 4.—Japan, through Ambassador Chinda, protests to the State Department against the proposed enactment of an anti-alien land law by the California Legislature.

April 5.—It is announced that Majority Leader Underwood will recognize the Progressives in the House as a minority party.

April 7.—Congress convenes in extra session.

Champ Clark is reelected Speaker of the House.

The Ways and Means Committee introduces the Underwood Tariff Bill.

Representative Henry introduces a bill providing for the purchase of homes for American Ambassadors in thirty-five capitals.

Senator Hitchcock introduces a currency-reform bill.

The Senate and the House pass a concurrent resolution inviting the President to address them in person instead of sending his message to be read.

April 8.—President Wilson reads his message to Congress.

The Democrats in the House reject a resolution providing for open caucuses.

April 9.—The President goes to the capital to confer with Senate leaders on the Tariff Bill.

Attorney-General McReynolds refuses to sanction the revised dissolution plans of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads.

President Wilson refuses to interfere in the controversy over California's proposed legislation to prohibit the ownership of lands by aliens.

Senator Chilton introduces a bill to fix a minimum wage for women employed by individuals or concerns engaged in interstate trade.

A bill to prohibit Senators and Representatives from accepting employment as counsel for interstate commerce corporations is introduced by Senator Borah.

Senator Cummins introduces a bill to prevent railroads from limiting their liability on lost shipments.

April 10.—Representative Cary introduces a bill to appropriate $100,000,000 to be used in reconstruction work in the districts laid waste by the recent floods.

GENERAL

April 4.—The Red Cross Society says that 454 lives were lost, 4,200 homes destroyed, and 40,500 persons were made homeless by the recent floods in Ohio.

April 5.—William D. Haywood, I. W. W. leader, recently arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct in connection with the silk-mill strike at Paterson, N. J., is released from custody.

April 7.—Governor Major, of Missouri, signs a "blue-sky"-law regulating the organization of investment companies.

April 8.—The election of United States Senators by popular vote is made certain by the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment by the Connecticut Legislature.

Woman suffrage is defeated in Michigan by a majority of 41,000.

April 9.—Governor Major, of Missouri, vetoes a bill that would annul a decision of the State Supreme Court ousting the Standard Oil Company from the State.

April 10.—A Honolulu dispatch says business men are preparing a petition asking Congress to permit the Territory to withdraw from the Union in case sugar is placed on the free list.

Prison stripes and the solitary cell are abolished in the Indiana penitentiary.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. J. L.," New Orleans, La.—"(1) Which is correct, *mariner's* compass or *mariners'* compass? (2) Is 'Go get the book' correct? If so, punctuate the sentence, and parse the verbs, *go* and *get*."

(1) Both forms, *mariners'* compass and *mariner's* compass are in use. THE STANDARD DICTIONARY chooses the first—*mariners'* compass—in accordance with a principle adopted for all such expressions, namely, that an instrument for use by a group or class of men should be designated (if at all), by the plural form of the name of the user; as, *a carpenters' chisel, a blacksmiths' hammer*, etc.

(2) The sentence, "Go get the book," is a condensation of either of two forms: *go and get, go to get.* As ordinarily spoken, *go get* in such a sentence is virtually a single expression equivalent to simple *get.* If felt as a separate word, *go* should be followed by a comma: "Go, get the book." Both verbs are here imperatives.

"T. W. M.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Are these two sentences right, and why? (1) 'Neither men nor angels *are* perfect.' (Use of 'are' the point of dispute.) (2) 'It was thought to be *he*.' (The point in dispute is the use of the pronoun 'he.')"

(1) The plural form *are* must be used because the subject is plural: *men, angels.* Singular subjects connected by *or* or *nor* would call for a singular verb: "Neither man nor angel was." (2) In the sentence "It was thought to be *he*," the phrase *was thought to be* is virtually a single expression; the sentence consists of a subject, *it*, a verbal compound, *was thought to be*, and a predicate-nominative, *he.*

"M. W. E.," Charles City, Ia.—(1) "I should like to know whether it is proper and necessary to use a hyphen in such words as *re-open, re-issue, re-deposit*, and *co-operative.* (2) I should also like to know the correct form of addressing correspondence to a clergyman, whether to address him as Rev. John Doe, or simply Mr. John Doe."

(1) THE STANDARD DICTIONARY prints such words as *reopen, reissue, redeposit, cooperative* without hyphenating them and without the dieresis mark over the second of two successive vowel letters. Formerly, it was the custom (and still is to some extent) to use either hyphen or dieresis mark in order to show that the adjoining vowels stood in different syllables; as, *co-operate* or *coöperate.*

(2) A man's profession as a minister is indicated by the words "The Reverend" placed before his name: "The Rev. John Doe." In purely business matters, having nothing to do with his calling, there is no reason why he should not be designated as Mr. John Doe. In the same manner, there is no reason why a teacher should be addrest, in business matters, as "Professor So-and-so," a physician as "Dr. So-and-so," except on occasions where the calling of the man is of significance.

"W. M. G.," Tribune, Kansas.—"(1) Please distinguish between the meanings of the words 'as' and 'so,' and is the sentence correct: 'Bad spelling is not *so* bad as the wrong use of words.' (2) Is this sentence correct, and if not, please tell why: 'John is doing *fine* in his new position.'"

(1) THE STANDARD DICTIONARY recognizes a shade of difference between *so . . . as* and *as . . . as* when these words make comparisons. The distinction is seen in negative sentences only; or in positive sentences only when they virtually have negative force. In "John is not *as* tall *as* James," there is no indication that the speaker regards either John or James as tall. But in "John is not *so* tall *as* James," the speaker shows that he is conscious of James as distinctly tall. That is, *as . . . as* merely makes a comparison; *so . . . as* expresses or suggests the presence, in a distinct degree, of the quality which is the basis of the comparison.

(2) In the second sentence, *fine* is wrongly used. It is an adjective. The structure of the sentence calls for an adverb, as *finely.*

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